

YEOMAN'S SERVICE

**Being an account of the first Carmans from Kehl,
Germany to come to America, their sojourn in
Pennsylvania and New York, and their activities
as Loyalist pioneers in Canada (1708-1840)**

By William B. Carman

**Laguna Niguel, California
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YEOMAN'S SERVICE

FOREWORD

In December, 1971, I completed and had mimeographed a monograph entitled "A Goodly Heritage; The Carmans of Iroquois, Ontario, and Detroit Lakes, Minnesota." Less than one hundred copies of that "book" were duplicated, and they were disseminated privately among, in the main, members of my immediate family. The principal part of the work was devoted to my own father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, and only the first 22 pages out of 97 were concerned with their progenitors.

In the Foreword to that work, I bemoaned the fact that my research of the earlier years was so scanty, but I felt at that time that I should put down what I had learned, or thought I had learned, for whatever use it might be. I there expressed the hope that "the future . . . may produce an enlarging and corrective supplement to this work."

Since the time of the production of "A Goodly Heritage" I have continued and greatly amplified my research into the earlier history of the Carman family. I have made two short trips to Iroquois, visited and revisited there the Carman house and the cemeteries, and on each trip have visited the Canadian Public Archives in Ottawa searching out material. I have also employed professional genealogists to assist me in procuring information and materials from Germany, from Pennsylvania, and from Canada. I have corresponded widely, not only with members of the Carman family heretofore unknown to me, but also with public officials, persons interested in history and genealogy in the particular area, and other knowledgeable students. I have discovered many errors in "A Goodly Heritage" and have uncovered a sizable amount of additional and correctional information over the past nine years. The following work, "Yeoman's Service," is intended to amplify and correct the first 22 pages of "A Goodly Heritage," but not to substitute entirely for those pages.

The number of persons who have assisted me has been very great. The Public Agencies in New York (the Department of History and Archives of Montgomery County, Fonda, New York, and especially Mrs. Violet D. Fallone of

that office) and in Canada (particularly the personnel in the Public Archives at Ottawa and in the Ontario Archives at Toronto) have been uniformly courteous and helpful. Special recognition is due to Mr. P. T. Miedema of the Morrisburg office of the Ministry of Communication and Commercial Relations for his great help in furnishing me copies of land records.

As indicated, I had the invaluable help of Herr August Werling of Kehl, West Germany, Mr. Frederick W. Kafes, of Philadelphia, Mr. Brian Gilchrist of Toronto, and Mr. Klaus Vander Baaren of Morrisburg, Ontario, whom I employed as genealogists to help in their various geographical spheres. I secured much additional information from Arthur Carman of Iroquois, my father's first cousin; and Frank A. Forward of Vancouver, B.C. (descendant of Peter) and John Brainerd Carman of Idaho Springs, Colorado (another cousin of my father's) gave me much help before their respective deaths. I owe Mary Carman (Mrs. Richard C.) Bartelt of Appomattox, Virginia, a special thanks not only for her research done in New York and elsewhere, but for her many letters to me and her encouragement and friendship. Mrs. Bartelt is the great-granddaughter of James Addison Carman, my own grandfather's elder brother, and she is also the mother of my 12-year old "pen pal," Carman Jeannice Bartelt.

Other members of the Carman clan with whom I have corresponded and who have been of help include Mrs. Louise Croft, Edmonton, Alberta (descendant of Elizabeth, a daughter of Michael III), Mrs. Winifred Kelly of Saskatoon, Canada of the Matthew Carman branch, Mrs. Leona Heitsch of Webster Grove, Missouri, whom we have both determined to be a descendant of Jacob, the brother of Michael III, who ultimately went to Michigan, and Mrs. Philip E. Wait of Newton Center, Massachusetts.

Again, I owe a deep debt to the late Charles B. Briggs, Curator of Johnson Hall at Johnstown, New York, and to Lieut. Gavin K. Watt of King City, Ontario, for help in determining the activities of Michael, Jr., in the Revolutionary War as a Loyalist soldier; to Duncan Fraser of Johnstown, New York, for information on the land holdings of the Carmans in the Mohawk Valley, and to Mrs. Elizabeth Blair and Mr. Robert F. Kirk, the former of Toronto and the latter of Streetsville, Ontario, as United Empire Loyalist' genealogists. Robert Martin, the "curator" of Carman House in Iroquois was kindness itself to me. The village government of Iroquois

cooperated generously in answering my inquiries. My wife, Dorothy, my sister, Mrs. Betty (John C.) Hauck, and other members of my family kept at me to finish the work, a spur which was often badly needed.

Research of this sort, especially at long distance, often uncovers more holes than it fills, and this has been true in this instance. I have indicated in "Yeoman's Service" some of the places where much additional research and effort is needed. The lack of any personal letters or diaries, either in English or German, until at least the 1840's is most regretable; although it is partly explained by the fact that the early communities were both isolated and self-contained (in fact, the prevalence of marriages between the same families is almost incestuous), nevertheless much of the flavor and character of the people and times is thus lacking. I am reasonably sure that somewhere some such documentation still exists; I am even more sure that additional study of other records in Germany, Pennsylvania, New York, and Canada will prove very fruitful. Unfortunately, I can no longer do that; my age and the results of an increasingly debilitating and irreversible respiratory disease make such an impossible task. I do hope, however, that some one of the Carman inheritors will find the time and desire to go farther and ultimately produce a definitive history.

For that is what I have intended to write--a history, and not merely a listing of the bare genealogical facts. I should like to make the long-gone days come alive again for my children, grandchildren, and those to come after them, as well as for those of the cousins, no matter how remote, who may bear the family's genes.

I have revised the genealogical tables contained in "A Goodly Heritage" and attached a new and corrected set to "Yeoman's Service." I have not tried to carry those of others than my own direct family much beyond the era of the children of Michael III, but each recipient of a copy of this work may make his or her own tables for an individualized branch of the tree. The attachment will give them a good start.

I owe a special and monumental debt of gratitude to my former long-time secretary, Hazel Flake, who has spent many hours in preparing and supervising this manuscript, and I appreciate it with affectionate regard.

The past 12 or more years spent (at sporadic intervals) in this work have been enjoyable for me, and have added to the pleasures I have had during retirement. I hope they will prove of value to others.

Laguna Niguel, California
August, 1981

YEOMAN'S SERVICE

I.

PREFACE

Traveling from Toronto north along the MacDonald-Cartier Freeway leading to Montreal, and about 240 miles from the former city, the motorist will reach Off-ramp 18, which is designated "Carman Road." If he should take that off-ramp and go southeast two or three miles he will pass the tiny reconstituted village of Iroquois on his left, and proceeding down Carman Road a few hundred yards further toward the St. Lawrence River, he will see, again on his left, a neat story-and-a-half stone house with an added single-story wing. The structure is built of stone blocks with white pine sills, three chimneys, and a little porch on the river side looking out over green fields to the great new Iroquois Dam and Locks about 900 feet away. The house is clearly marked by a sign designating it as the "Carman-Forward House." It is the history of this house, and of the family who built it and lived in it that this work is intended to portray.

II.

GERMANY

At a point on the Rhine River some 350 miles south of its debouchment and just west of the northern part of the Black Forest of Germany, is located a site on the west bank of the river, famous not only for its historical antiquity and continuous commercial vitality, but as one of the most fought-over areas on the continent of Europe--the area now occupied by the city of Strasbourg.* There Caesar's soldiers marched and fought in the first century B.C. as described in the "Commentaries," and for four centuries thereafter it was the camp and headquarters of the Roman Eighth Legion. During the time of Charlemagne and his immediate successors, a little commercial village sprang up at that location, prophetically named "Stratiburgum," or the "cross-roads fortress."

Strasbourg was a part of the Holy Roman Empire, but its government was in the hands of its bishop, as was the case with many similar Rhine towns owing over-all feudal allegiance to the Emperor. However, the Strasbourgians were hardy, independent burghers, and in 1262, they revolted against their bishop and won their own charter from the Emperor as a free city whose ties to the Empire shortly became tenuous and nominal. The town maintained this status as a sort of city-state for over 400 years.

In those years it grew, not only in size, but more importantly in commercial enterprise. Not only were its semi-annual Fairs some of the best-attended in Europe, but many of its citizens became rivermen, first as ferriers between the western and eastern bank, and then as shippers up and down the river. Finally, in 1388, its citizens completed the first bridge across the Rhine south of the

* For further material concerning Strasbourg see Encyclopedia Britannica; also "Strasbourg in Transition," Ford, Norton Library, New York, 1958. "Strasbourg" is the French spelling; in German it is "Strasburg."

river's mouth in the Low Countries, which naturally made its commercial and trading importance increase greatly. At the eastern end of that bridge, it erected a small fortress as protection from invasion and destruction, and around that fortress grew up a little settlement, primarily for military purposes and to serve the few needs of the surrounding peasants, which settlement was given the name of Kehl. Kehl was at first, as might be expected, merely a suburban military appendix to Strasbourg.

With the Reformation, Strasbourg became overwhelmingly Protestant. As such, it became closely involved in that seventeenth-century religious holocaust, the Thirty Years War (1618-1648). While it was not itself invaded or captured, its citizens lived in a constant state of emergency and terror. And their deep sense of apprehension was certainly not assuaged by the terms of the Treaty of Westphalia, ending the war. While Strasbourg was expressly confirmed in its existing position as a free city nominally within the Empire, much of Alsace, of which it was the principal city, including towns which had been under its protection, was given over to the French, then governed by a Regency in the name of its new childking, Louis XIV--a government entirely Catholic, and rapacious for territorial aggrandizement.

Such fears were only enhanced when in 1661 Louis took over full power from the dying Cardinal Mazarin, to reign as the Sun-King until 1715. Louis had a paramount purpose: the borders of France should be extended to the Rhine, and Strasbourg should become French. He tried first in the Dutch War (1672-1679) when, after the Hapsburg Empire entered that war on the side of the Dutch, his forces took the fortress at Kehl and set it on fire. But in the Peace of Nimwegen which ended that war, Strasbourg still retained her position as a "free city" although (ominous to her future), all the rest of Alsace became subject to the sovereignty of the King of France.

Within two years the inevitable occurred. Louis' troops, both those already in Alsace and others sent from other parts of France, moved swiftly to capture Kehl and its half-burned fortress, and delivered to the Strasbourgiens an ultimatum--surrender or be destroyed. On September 30, 1681, Strasbourg surrendered without a shot being fired. The Emperor raised no hand to save it; after all, its burghers

had resolutely refused to render him homage for many years. It, with its bridge and the bridgehead town of Kehl, became French.

However, Louis had hardly settled down to enjoy his control of Strasbourg than he almost lost it. In 1688 the French were met in war by the League of Augsburg--the Emperor, Spain, Sweden, Bavaria and some lesser German principalities. This time France met with real reverses, and in the Treaty of Ryswick, ending the war in 1697, Louis was able to keep control of Strasbourg only by the greatest of political effort. And to do so he had to give up large blocks of Rheinland territory on the east bank theretofore subject to French control, including the town and fortress of Kehl, the latter having been strengthened by the famous builder of fortresses, Vauban, in the interim.

It is to Kehl, now made a part of the German Duchy of Baden, that our attention must turn, for it is in Kehl and its environs that the dramatis personae of this story originated. Only a nod is needed for the later history of Strasbourg. Half-German, half-French, half-Protestant and half-Catholic, it remained under French domination until 1871 when the newly-created nation of Germany annexed it together with the rest of Alsace at the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian War—an act producing almost maniacal rage in the hearts of all good Frenchmen, including de Maupassant whose short story "The Last Lesson," was required reading in my early literature classes. The sorrow and rage of the French was not at all moderated by any remembrance of the fact that the city had been snatched by them only 200 years previously from the predominantly German milieu in which it had existed for 1,200 years. The French sought revenge and got it in 1918 when Alsace, Lorraine, and Strasbourg came back to France under the Versailles treaty, to be rudely snatched away again by Hitler and finally regained by the French, together with the Rhine border, at the end of World War II.

The Margraves of Baden, almost immediately upon their acquisition of Kehl, began to build up its commerce in competition with that of Strasbourg. The inhabitants of Kehl continued and expanded their trade of ferrying goods from east to west across the Rhine, and up and down that river, as well as operating with larger vessels. From nothing more than a bridgehead for Strasbourg, Kehl shortly

FAC. OF
WÜRTTEMBERG

became a commercial centre in its own right, not, of course, as important as Strasbourg, but nevertheless a growing and vital element in Rhine commerce.

* * * * *

The name "Kirrmann"** is an ancient one in Kehl and its environs. The name in that form is still prevalent there today, according to Herr August Werling, formerly of the staff of the Hanauer Museum in Kehl, from whom all of my German information about the family has been gained. In that form, the name is traceable to 1524, and as "Kurmann" it appears as early as the 12th century. Herr Werling states that the name is derived from a word meaning "ferryman," but he also states that he believes the early Kirmans were farmers and weavers; perhaps they combined all three occupations as would be natural in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries in rural river-front areas. He also indicates that they may have come from the "district" of Sundheim (probably a rural suburb of Kehl).

Documentary records in Kehl, both official and of the churches, are only fragmentary. Its turbulent history in the Middle Ages has been referred to, but its most serious catastrophe as far as documentary records are concerned, was the Second World War. Not only was the area subjected to severe allied bombing, but the city itself was evacuated (on, as Werling says, "15 minutes' notice") in 1944 and remained conquered and occupied territory through 1952; as a result records were destroyed, vandalized, or seriously damaged.

However, by a very lucky coincidence for this work, there are remaining some pages from the early parish book of the "Christuskirche," the oldest Evangelical Lutheran

* The German spelling, as is the case of all spelling of the eighteenth or earlier centuries, varies out of all reason, thus: Kirman, Kirrmann, Kerman, Kerrman, Kerrmann, Karman and all possible (or impossible) variations. For convenience, I use "Kirman" until the modernization to "Carman" about 1776.

Michael Jr. > church in Kehl, and some of these relate to the Carman family. In the remnants of the parish book for 1664-1770, there is a baptismal entry showing the birth in 1743 (no month or day) of "Michael Kirmann, legitimate son of Michael Kirmann." His parents are recorded as being "Michael Kirman, born 27th November 1708 in Kehl and Magdalena,* formerly Walter, born 24th March, 1709 in Kehl" and his grandparents are recorded as being "Mathias Kirman, called 'der Jung' ** "Junior" in English! and Anna Maria, formerly Geylerin,*** housewife." These two "Michael Kirmans" are those referred to as Michael Sr. and Michael Jr. in "A Goodly Heritage."

We thus have documentary evidence of the Carman family beginning with an accurate date of 1708 for the birth of Michael Sr. and of 1709 for Magdalena Walter, his wife. More, we know the names of his father and mother, who may very well have heard the alarm bell when King Louis XIV attacked the town in 1681, and certainly heard the peals of rejoicing when Kehl again became a Germanic town in 1697. Further, since Matthias Kirman was called "Junior," we know that the first Michael's grandfather, as well as his father, was called Matthias, though we do not have any exact dates for either of them. Thus, these records push the tables in "A Goodly Heritage" (and at the end of this work) back to some time in the seventeenth century, and for two generations farther into the stream of history.

So far, I have not been able to peer further into the Germanic past of the family. I do not know what Michael Sr. did in Germany, though I would imagine he was a farmer,

* These records, plus the Williamsburg Parish death record of Magdalena Walter Carman, to be referred to later, conclusively prove that the tombstone in the Anglican cemetery in Iroquois commemorating, among others, Michael Jr. and "his wife Magdalena Alter," is wrong. Magdalena Walter was the wife of Michael Sr., not Jr.. As will be seen, Michael Jr.'s wife had the first name of Margaretha. The tombstone is a late addition, erected in 1894.

** Her maiden name was Anna Marie Geyler, the "in" is an ancient suffix added to denote the name as the maiden name of a married woman.

*See W.B.C.
Letter of
15 FEB. '83*

perhaps also a ferryman in the rising commerce of Kehl. I can find no record of the birth of his daughter Mary (Maria Magdlena?) though undoubtedly she was born in Germany; I do not know for certain whether she was older or younger than her brother though I believe the former. The entire German history of the family should be fallow field for some later *more RESEARCH* historian or genealogist. Perhaps somewhere there are letters or documents in the archives (as yet undiscovered) or in the hands of surviving related German generations which could round out the picture.

III.

PENNSYLVANIA

While Europe continued in her ancient ways and wars, much was happening in the New World. Between the years 1725 and 1775, the population of the English colonies in America increased five-fold. This was due in part to natural increase, but in addition there was a constant and increasingly large flood of immigrants, with the greatest number coming from two sources--Ireland and Germany. The latter, primarily Rheinland Germans, came principally to Pennsylvania and the "Pennsylvania Dutch (Deutsch)" soon constituted almost one-third of that colony's population.

We do not know what induced Michael Kirman Sr. to migrate to America, nor can we be absolutely certain as to the date of such migration. However, we can make a sound hypothesis. In the book "Pennsylvania German Pioneers; a Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808" by Strassburger, ed. by Hinke, Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore (1966) appears the following:

"At the Court House at Philadelphia, Tuesday, ye
25th August 1751.

"Present: The Worshipful William Plumsted, Esq.
Mayor of Philadelphia.

"The Foreigners whose names are underwritten,
imported in the Ship Anderson, Hugh Campbell Master
from Rotterdam & last from Cowes, did this day take and
subscribe the usual & foregoing Qualifications. 236
Freights. No. 100, 50 Roman Catholics, Messrs. Stedman."

There follows a list of names, obviously of German ancestry, included among which are Michael Kurmann, Gorg [George] Kirmann, Marx [Marcus] Kurrmann and Matthias

Kurrman.* No female names are included, the males were expected to do the legal work required to evidence their presence in the colony and their loyalty to its laws.

From this, and subsequent materials to be referred to, we can postulate that sometime in 1750 or 1751 Michael Kirman, Sr., with his wife Magdalena and son and daughter** proceeded from Kehl to Rotterdam at the mouth of the Rhine, and there took ship via the "Anderson," with a stop at Cowes in the south of England, for the large German colony in Pennsylvania. This fits reasonably well with the testimony of both Michael Sr. and Jr. in the claims hearings in Montreal in 1788 to the effect that the family had come to America "30 years since" and "in 1750."

In any event we have ample evidence of their presence in Pennsylvania. The records of St. Michael's and Zion Church in Philadelphia, which apparently include records from St. Michael's Lutheran Church in Germantown during colonial days, disclose that on February 12, 1758, Michael Kirmann and his wife Magdalena were sponsors at the baptism in St. Michael's Church of Michael Hofmann, and that on April 2, 1765, Michael Kierman (sic) and Magdalena Kierman were sponsors at the baptism of Michael Koch [Cook] son of Johannes Koch and his wife Catharine.*** There is no practical doubt but that these sponsors were Michael Sr. and Magdalena, his wife, nee Walter.

* These names other than Michael's may be relatives. Would Matthias have been Michael Sr.'s father? More room for additional research; see references to baptismal sponsors in material from St. Michael's Church following.

** It is of course possible that the wife and children followed on a later boat. Family tradition, stemming from the wife Magdalena, sets the length of the journey at 11 months which would indicate winter storms.

*** This was probably the Cook family of Cook's Tavern, now at Upper Canada Village, near Morristown, Ontario, and a famous stopping place in the early days of Ontario Province.

* See also WBC's letter 15 FEB 1983 and 6 MAR. 1983

I have mentioned above, and in "A Goodly Heritage," the only daughter of Michael Sr. and sister of Michael Jr. Her name is given on the tombstone in the Iroquois Anglican Cemetery (and in family recorded tradition extending over the last hundred years) as "Mary," and she was married, according to those sources, to Martin Walter, who played a strong role in the Carman family fortunes. The St. Michael's church records show that on April 8, 1759, Martin Walter and Magdalena Kirrmann were sponsors at the baptism of Magdalena, daughter of Georg Kirrmann, and about six months later, on October 30, 1759, the church documents record the marriage of Johann Martin Walter and Magdalena Kirrmann.* At this wedding, witnesses included Michael Kirman (sic), Georg Kirrmann, and Marcus Kirmann.

There seems to be no substantial doubt but that the marriage referred to was that of Michael Sr.'s daughter and Martin Walter. Either the more recent records, including the Iroquois tombstone, are in error in giving her Christian name as "Mary," or more probably her name was Maria Magdalena. Errors in nomenclature abound in the Carman genealogy between the early official records and the family tradition or "evidence" of a much later date. It is also surmised from the dates that Michael Sr.'s daughter was probably older than her brother, Michael Jr., since the latter would have been only 16 at the date of this marriage. I would also conjecture that (Johann) Martin Walter was a relative of Magdalena (Walter) Kirman, Michael Sr.'s wife--perhaps a nephew, as marriages between first cousins were not at all uncommon at that time, especially among participants in the Lutheran faith.

While in Pennsylvania, both Michael Sr. and Martin Walter became naturalized British citizens. Volume II of the Pennsylvania Archives Series (pp. 442-445) lists a large number of persons as having been certified to the Supreme Court on April 11, 1763, as naturalized citizens; the list contains both Kirman and Walter, who are stated to have "taken

* See Records of Marriages in Evangelical Lutheran Church in Philadelphia (1745-1764) in Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings, Vol. 14 (1905).

the sacrament" (oath) on April 3rd and April 8th, 1763, respectively, and each being stated to be a resident of Northern Liberties. Northern Liberties was then a northern suburb of Philadelphia; it has now been absorbed by the City, lying between Vine and South Streets, and between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers.

Research into Pennsylvania records thus far is meager and very unsatisfactory, being limited to church records except for the naturalization record.* Such research has never been pursued as it ought to have been. For example, what did Michael Sr. do for a living then? and what about the other Kirmans--George, Marcus, and Matthias who came on the "Anderson?" "George" is a family name of some importance in our genealogy; Michael Sr's. oldest grandson was (John) George--one (or possibly two) George Carmans served in the British Army with Michael Jr., and a George Carman took out land in the Iroquois region with Michael Jr. While one would not expect to find personal letters between them (since all these people lived together in the same area and would not write each other), there may somewhere be letters to family and friends in Kehl, and in any event there should be some other records (land purchases, censuses, official documents, and the like) reflecting something of Michael Kirman's long stay in the Philadelphia area between 1751 and late in the 1760's. Pennsylvania is another invitation for future searchers.

NICKIE
KESLAK

* One other church record is worth noting.. One Philip Lader, called "servant to Michael Kirman," was sponsor at the baptism of Jurg [George] Philip Kirmann, son of Jurg Kirrmann on November 28, 1756. On November 21, 1758, Lader himself was married to Magdalena Elisabeth Kleinsteinen, and witnesses included Georg Kirmann and Johann Adam Patz (Datz?). Note: John Adam was the Christian name of my great-grandfather.

III.

NEW YORK - THE MOHAWK VALLEY

At some time towards the end of the decade of the 1760's, Michael Kirman Sr. and his family moved from Pennsylvania to New York colony. We do not have the exact date of this removal, but it could not have been earlier than April 2, 1765, this being the date when Michael and Magdalena were sponsors in Pennsylvania at the baptism of Michael Koch (see above) nor later than February 12, 1769, when the family's presence in New York is authenticated by the baptismal record there of their grandson Michael III. While we have no direct evidence as to why this move was made, a likely surmise is not too difficult to make.

In "A Goodly Heritage," I have discussed at some length the situation in the Mohawk River Valley of New York, and the activities of Sir William Johnson there, and will not repeat that story here. For present purposes, it is sufficient to say that Johnson came to the Valley in the 1730's as the agent of his uncle, Admiral Sir Peter Warren, who had acquired a tract of land there centered around the present Johnstown and about 50 miles west and slightly north of Albany. It was then on the very edge of civilization. Johnson became Indian Agent for the Crown, was a man of tremendous influence not only with the Indians of the Five Nations, but also with other tribes and with the whites, and amassed more land than any other colonial settler, about 200,000 acres. He established what amounted to a baronial state at Johnstown, with a luxurious seat at Johnson Hall, which he occupied with his Indian mistress, Molly (Mary) Brant. To develop his lands, he sought tenants from all the colonies, and especially those of German and Scottish ancestry, the former probably since German immigrants from the Palatinate of the Rhine had already established settlements in the vicinity of Stone Arabia, some 10 miles further west.

Among the lands acquired by Sir William Johnson was the so-called Kingsborough Patent of about 50,000 acres. This Patent was issued by the Crown in 1754 and 1755 to "trustees" (undoubtedly for Johnson) and put in his name in 1768. Almost certainly, the German group in the Philadelphia area was approached by agents for Johnson and offered attractive terms to take up land on this Patent or other Johnson properties. In any event, on the Rent Roll of the Kingsborough

Patent submitted by Sir William's son and heir, Sir John Johnson, to support his claim for recompense for property lost to the "Rebels" in the Revolution appears the name of "Michl Kermor [Carman]" (sic).* To him is ascribed Lot 191E of 81 acres at an annual rent of 4 £ 18s. 1d. (The roll also gives as date for commencement of rent, March 25, 1771, but this is of no evidentiary value at all; rent dates were changed several times during tenancies.)

According to Duncan Fraser, a New York historian, the Kingsborough Patent lay four miles north of the Mohawk River filling most of the present Township of Johnstown in (now) Fulton County, with the Village of Johnstown lying between its Eastern and Western allotments. Since the Carman lot was 191E it would have been east of the village. In this area was a settlement (now long gone) named "Philadelphia Bush" or "New Philadelphia" because of the number of Germans from that Pennsylvania city there settling, including Michael Kirman. It was located "on the old road from Tribes Hill to the Sacondaga (River),"** and probably in the eastern tip of the Kingsborough lands. In fact, the "Historical Gazeteer" names as among the first settlers of Philadelphia Bush, "Michael Croman (sic) and two families of Walters."

Much concentrated research has been expended by Mrs. Mary Carman Bartelt, of Appomatox, Virginia (a direct descendant through John Adam Carman, my own great grandfather, of Michael Sr.) to determine the original site of the Carman holdings in the Mohawk Valley of New York, with reference to existing geographical features. With some trepidation, she has located Lot 191E as bounded on the north by Route 29, slightly west of Nine Mile Tree Road to Castle Cumberland, slightly north of Black Street and Skinner's

* Material in this section concerning the Kingsborough Patent is from an article "Sir John Johnson's Rent Roll of the Kingsborough Patent" by Duncan Fraser in the Sept. 1960 issue of "Ontario History," published by Ontario Historical Society at Toronto, which contains a copy of the Rent Roll. That copy lists "Michl Kermor [Carman]," as above.

** Historical and Statistical Gazeteer of N.Y. State, R. P. Smith, Syracuse, New York, 1860, p. 318.

Creek and adjacent on the west to Sacondaga Road running from Tribe's Hill. The area is east of Johnstown. Albany Bush is to the south and Fonda's Bush to the northeast of Philadelphia Bush.

See W.B.C.'s
Letter
15 FEB 1983
p. 2

MICHAEL III >

Some time in (probably) 1765, Michael Jr., the boy who at 7 or 8 had accompanied his parents from Kehl in 1750-51, married. We do not know where the marriage took place--whether in Pennsylvania, in New York, or en route, nor do we know the surname of his wife, although we are certain that her Christian name was Margaretha.* The couple's first son, (John) George, was born in 1766 and his sister, Magdalena, in 1767. We have no evidence of where such births took place, but these dates are established in family history, including notations from a now long-lost family Bible referred to in other sources. The second son and third child of the Michael Jrs. was born February 12, 1769, and baptised as "J. Michael Kerman," according to the records of the Lutheran Church of Stone Arabia, New York, such records being kept in the Department of History and Archives, Montgomery County, Fonda, New York. This child will be hereafter referred to as "Michael III." Three subsequent children: Anna Katherine (b. 1771), Jacob (b. 1774) and Rebecca (or perhaps Margaretha - Table Page B) (b. 1776) rounded out the family, but no birth or baptismal records for them have yet been found; there is no doubt they were born in the Philadelphia Bush area in the Mohawk Valley, and it can be hoped that birth or baptismal records will sooner or later turn up.

Martin Walter and his wife, Maria Magdelena, accompanied Michael Kirman, Sr., to the Mohawk Valley. We do not know whether they lived with their relations, although a later document,** naming Michael Jr. as a resident of the town of Johnstown, and Martin Walter as a resident of the town of Canajoharie (a short distance away) would indicate they did not. The Walters never had any children.

* See, e.g. Williamsburg Church Records, infra.

** See John F. Reilly, doctorate thesis, Fordham University, on "The Confiscation and Sale of Loyalists' Estates and its Effect on the Democratization of Landholdings in New York, 1779-1800."

Among the papers of Sir William Johnson in the New York State Library at Albany is a letter (179a) charred along the left edge so as to make some words undecipherable, to which is attached (179b) a second document, both of which are of interest to our story. The attachment reads as follows:

"William Tremper)	Current
vs.)	money of the Province of Pennsylvania
Martin Walter &)	Bond dated the 26th of October 1759)
Michael Kerman)	for the condition of, on lawful Int.)

Memorandum of payment endorsed on the back of the bond "26th Apr. 1761 Recd. of Martin Walter. . . . £ 10.0.0. and the interest until this day."

"Oct. 26, 1767 Recd. of D° Twelve Shillings Interest

Apr. 26 176_)
[The exact year) then the interest paid wholly to that day
unreadable) by Martin Walter."
in the bond])

This is obviously an abstract or memorandum of the contents of a Bond held at the time by the writer of the letter.

The letter is as follows:

"Albany, the 31st May, 1769

"I received your letter this morning of yesterdays respecting a bond in my hands from Karman & Walter to Jacob Tremper. The sum due thereon exclusive (of) costs will be more than the sum they mention to you, as may appear on a calculation from the state of it enclosed-- several suits having issued agt. them a good while past. But as neither of them have as yet (undecipherable) taken that I know of the costs will be about 30 £ at this (day?). It is very satisfactory to me that you become answerable for the demand etc. and for so short a (space?) of time, I cannot think it will be any way (unac)ceptable to my client who lives at a great (dis)tance from this place & therefore I have not an oppy. (of as)king his consent. There being nothing

disadvantage(ous) to his Interest but the loss of a little time I think (undecipherable) close with the proposal especially as his Debt is (thus re)ndered Indisputably secure. I am, Sir

"Your most obt. & very Humble Servant
P. Sylvester"

It seems reasonable to deduce from these documents that Martin Walter, as principal, and Michael Kirman Sr. as surety, gave a bond to Tremper in an undisclosed amount in 1759, at about the time of the marriage of Martin to Michael's daughter (October 30, 1759), which remained unpaid at the time the families moved to New York (except as to 10 Lon the principal, and the interest until some fairly recent date paid up by Martin); that Sylvester, as the attorney for Jacob Tremper (probably the heir or assignee of William, the original holder) was pressing; that Martin and Michael disclosed the situation to Sir William Johnson, who in turn wrote Sylvester to the effect that he would himself guarantee the payment of the Bond. It is known that Sir William Johnson was a generous landlord, and that he was very anxious to secure tenants for his lands in the 1760's and '70s.

Apparently, Sir William was himself not very prompt in paying this obligation, for on October 13, 1769, Sylvester wrote him, stating that he had not received payment and that "one of the obligors is a tenant of yours"; he asked for a remittance, and his letter bears the notation by Johnson that he had asked Mr. Adams to pay the debt. The Johnson Papers show that his agent, Robert Adams, paid Sylvester 14 pounds, 18 shillings and 5 pence "for Martin Walter" in November of 1769.*

We do not know what property, if any, the Kirmans brought with them from Pennsylvania, though the fact that they left this bond unpaid and had to seek assistance from Sir William would suggest that they were not opulent. However, in the years between his arrival in the Mohawk Valley and his expulsion in 1782, Michael Sr., with the help of his son, prospered exceedingly.

* William Johnson Papers, #179a and b; also Vol. VII pp. 216-217; Vol. VII p. 275. Copies of these documents furnished by Mrs. Mary Carman Bartelt of Appomattox, Virginia.

He built himself a substantial house and barn (probably at least in part of stone) with outbuildings, cleared 55 acres leaving 26 in woodland, and planted his land with wheat, rye, oats and "pease" together with an apple orchard. He acquired a substantial amount of livestock: five horses, five (or perhaps nine) cows, an ox, nine sheep and nine hogs together with poultry. Further, he possessed a very substantial amount of personal property. An inventory prepared by him (or under his direction) in 1786 in connection with the claims filed with the British Government, lists several pages of goods which the "Rebels" had confiscated from him at the time he left New York (1782) including his weaver's loom, and such luxury items as "1 fater bead garnishet" (a feather-bed with sheets and pillows); "prass" (brass) and "coper" (copper) "cattels" (kettles), tankards and other utensils of "puter," "cantil" sticks, together with a candle mold, four spinning wheels and two wooling wheels, and all sorts of knives and forks, plates, buckets, tables and chairs; in addition there was a full list of farming and household tools, including a set of carpenters' tools, shovels, plows, spades, hoes, pitchforks, and the like. Among the clothes listed are 20 yards of woven cloth, 2 hats, 2 coats, 4 vests, 2 pr. britches, 3 pairs of "over hals" 7 pairs of "stokins" and 2 of "shoos," and for his wife "5 pety coats" and 2 "shandy gowns," then to top the wardrobes off "9 hand Carchews & 5 pr. stokins." Finally, he lists "1 Bible and 6 other books," showing that the family was not illiterate, at least in German, and 1 swivel and 2 guns together with (most unusually) £ 6.9d in cash. He valued his possessions at over 770 pounds in New York money (about £ 451 in sterling) and his claim was so allowed in that amount, though paid on a one-third basis as were all others. An examination of the claims will prove not only a delight to an amateur historian but a puzzling and intriguing problem, first to decipher and translate the original combination of colloquial English and German and then to identify the items, many now obsolete, once decipherment has been accomplished.*

* The claims are in the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa, Code A.O. 12, V. 109, pp. 118-119; A.O. 12, V. 64, p. 272; A.O. 13, V. 11, pp. 469-472. The testimony of Michael Sr. and Jr. is in No. 49, the Report of the Bureau of Archives (1904) pp. 410-411; p. 956.

At any rate, it is quite clear from the evidence that Michael Sr. had acquired an imposing competence, and was certainly the "yeoman farmer" contemporary documents called him and as venerated by Thomas Jefferson. His status as a "yeoman"--a free person with land of his own farmed by him and his family and of some substance in the community--was not jeopardized by the fact that he rented it from Sir William, since the lease was "in perpetuity" and had all the aspects of full ownership, subject only to the payment of an annual and almost nominal rental and presumably to his keeping the property in good order.

Other than may be inferred from the claims mentioned, and from general historical data on the life of the time and place, we have no direct knowledge of individual events in the lives of the Kirmans, father and son, or Martin Walter and his wife in New York. As mentioned, Michael Jr. and his wife Margaretha increased the size of their brood to six. Presumably, he and his father farmed together, as was the custom of families then.

The Johnson lands were all located just east of the territory claimed by the Five Nations--five (later six) affiliated tribes who were among the most civilized (albeit equally the most ferocious) of the Indians known to the colonists. The Five or Six Nations were also referred to collectively as the "Iroquois Indians." One of the tribes--the Mohawks--gave its name to the river and valley where the holdings were located. Johnson had tremendous influence with and prestige among these Indians, not only because of his position as Royal Superintendent of Indian Affairs, but because he was genuinely interested in their well-being, knew and followed many of their customs, fathered children of their race, and was their true friend. His attitude was generally shared by his tenants though by no means all of them, but any favorable view was drastically altered when those Indians joined the British in the Revolutionary War, as far as rebellious tenants were concerned.

On June 24, 1774, Sir William Johnson died, probably by his own hand. In his will he provided for his Mohawk "housekeeper" (read "mistress"), Mary (Molly) Brant, and left gifts of money and lands not only to her children (admittedly many, if not all, by him) but to her brothers Joseph and William. Joseph although still quite young was a

war leader of the Mohawks, and was to make a dreaded name for himself among the colonists in the next decade.* However, most of Sir William's fortune and his lands, including the Kingsborough Patent, were inherited by his only legitimate son, Sir John Johnson, the child of a German bondswoman Sir William had (rather unusually for him) actually married, albeit a bit late.

* Joseph was educated at the predecessor of Dartmouth College; though not a "chief" he had tremendous influence with the Five Nations.

IV.

A LOYALIST FAMILY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Upon the outbreak of hostilities between the American colonists and the British at Lexington and Concord in April, 1775, Sir John Johnson became an active partisan of the King. He fortified Johnson Hall, armed some of his tenants, and stirred up the Five Nations. In January 1776 the New York militia under Philip Schuyler marched against him and took him prisoner. He was sent to Fishkill, New York, but was paroled after a short imprisonment only to continue his Loyalist activities; consequently, in May another militia force was sent to arrest him. However, this time he received advance warning and fled north to Canada, together with about 200 of his tenants. Among the latter were Michael Kirman, Jr., then approximately 33 years old, and Martin Walter, in his fifties.

The trip was painfully difficult and lasted 14 days; the group crossed the Adirondacks to St. Regis on the St. Lawrence and followed the south shore of the River, gathering up a few Indians and French Canadians along the way, arriving in Montreal the day after the Americans under Benedict Arnold had evacuated the area after their unsuccessful attempt at the conquest of Canada.

Upon his arrival in Montreal, Sir John received the King's commission to organize a regiment, and on June 19, 1776, the King's Royal Regiment of New York (also known as "Johnson's Greens" or the "Royal Yorkers") was activated. On that day, according to the Master Roll and Roster, Michael Carman and Martin Walker (*sic*, but clearly an error) were enrolled as Privates in the First Battalion of the Regiment.*

* Muster Roll & Roster, Haldimand Papers, Natl. Archives of Canada, "B" series, V. 158 (Microfilm Group 21); see Pringle, "Lunenburgh or the Old Eastern District," Standard Printing House Cornwall (1890). Note that the Anglicized spelling of "Carman" is used for the first time in the Muster Roll; we will use it hereinafter although the Germanic spellings were still used by the family remaining in New York State and in documents from there, and even in some instances from Canada.

* P.276 + GEORGE CARMAN

While the activities of the KRRNY during the Revolution are well documented, the particular participation of Michael Carman and Martin Walter in any individual event must in most cases depend on a certain amount of conjecture. However, the writer has been fortunate in securing historical information from two correspondents very knowledgeable in the history of the Regiment which has been of extreme help. These are the late Lt. Col. Charles B. Briggs, curator of Johnson Hall, Johnstown, New York, and Gavin K. Watt of the Province of Ontario, Lieutenant commanding Colonel's Company, 1st Battalion of the King's Royal Yorkers, a modern organization commemorating the activities and efforts of the King's Royal Regiment of New York during the Revolution.

Some time after its organization, the Battalion (there was only one until late in the war when a 2nd Battalion was also organized) was sent on campaign with Governor Guy Carleton against the Americans retreating toward Crown Point, New York on Lake Champlain, but the winter closed in before any serious action could take place and the Regiment went into winter quarters at Lachine and Point Claire.

On February 23, 1777, the regiment was mustered at Point Claire, and Michael Carman is shown as a private in the "Colonel's Company," Sir John Johnson being the Lieut. Colonel in command of the Regiment. Martin Walter and Jacob Coon(s) (Koontz) were also members of this Company. The tactical commander of the company was Capt. Lt. John McDonell. This mustering was in preparation for the summer campaign, which, on paper, looked in advance as a sure British victory. One large army under General John Burgoyne was to march due south via Lakes Champlain and George, and another under Lt. Col. Barry St. Leger was to land at Oswego on Lake Ontario and march east to join up with Burgoyne. It was also expected that General Sir William Howe would lend his help by marching north from New York to Albany; between the three pincers the Revolution was supposed to be snuffed out.

Sir John Johnson and some companies of the King's Royal Regiment, together with Joseph Brant and a force of Indian warriors, made up a part of General St. Leger's army. That army besieged Ft. Stanwix, and the Americans under General Nicholas Herkimer came to its succor. The Indians and the Royal Yorkers ambushed Herkimer's troops near Oriskany, and one of the bloodiest battles of the Revolution took place there on August 6, 1777. Both sides were exhausted and fit for no further fighting after Oriskany; Herkimer was killed and St. Leger retreated to Oswego.

In all probability Carman and Walter took part in this affair. The Colonel's Company was part of the expedition, and Capt.Lt. McDonell was killed at Oriskany, so the circumstantial evidence of their presence is very strong. As we all know, Burgoyne met disaster and eventual surrender at Saratoga, deprived not only of St. Leger's help but of Howe's since the latter cautiously preferred taking Philadelphia almost bloodlessly to aiding Burgoyne.

During 1778 and 1779 the Regiment spent most of its time in garrison and construction duty, leading, perhaps, to General (later Governor) Haldimand's remark that it was more efficient with its axes than with its bullets. In 1778, however, there was one expedition in which it is entirely possible that Carman took part. Upon his flight to Canada, Johnson had left some of his private papers behind, which he badly wanted. In October of 1778 a small detachment was sent to recover them. Two factors would lend some credence to the supposition that Michael Carman Jr. was with that detachment: it was to be expected that Johnson chose as its members those who had a good deal of knowledge of the area near Johnson Hall, so the job could be done swiftly; and the detachment was led by Lt. Byrne who had served in the Colonel's Company at Oriskany and was to lead it thereafter. The expedition was successful, but the papers, having been buried, were so mildewed as to be of no use to Johnson. In any event, any participation by Carman (or Walter, for that matter) is conjecture.

In the spring of 1780, Johnson decided on a further raid on Johnstown and the surrounding area. On April 3 of that year, he wrote Haldimand, outlining his plans, and stating: "There are four men in the Company of Artificers at Sorrell [Sorel] that I wish to have with me; their names are Luke Bowen, Michael Carman, Jacob Coon(s) and George Shaver.* All these men, together with Martin Walter, were

* Cruikshank, "History of the King's Royal Regiment of N.Y." 27 Ontario Historical Papers, Vol. 27, p. 229 (1932). There was no official "Company" of Artificers; this was just a designation for those individuals who had particular talent in some manual art, such as construction, carpentry, etc. or were skilled with axe, adze, or other implements. (Correspondence of the writer with Lieut. Gavin Watt, 6-6-1978.)

members of the Colonel's Company, were close friends, and ultimately became connected by marriage: Michael Jr.'s sons George and Jacob married Shaver girls, his daughter Magdalena married Jacob Coons (see infra), and his granddaughter Margaret married a Bowen, while three of his grandsons married Shavers.

On April 6 Haldimand replied to the effect that "Artificers must be left at their work until the last minute, nor is it necessary they should have the least Previous knowledge of the duty they are going on," showing the caution for secrecy surrounding the expedition. This correspondence leaves little doubt but that Carman participated in the raid.

On May 21, 1780, Johnson, at the head of 500 Indians and Loyalists members of the King's Royal Regiment of New York suddenly made his appearance at Johnson Hall. The next day he made two attacks, one on Tribes Hill and another on Caughnawaga, in the course of which there were considerable fatalities and wounds among the American farmers, a number of prisoners were taken, and many farms burned. Johnson also recovered quantities of his silver plate which had been buried at the time of his flight. When the militia began to collect, Johnson hastily withdrew west of the Adirondacks and made his way safely back to Canada, his mission of fright and terror accomplished.

In the fall of the year 1780, the British mounted an even more ambitious attack on the Mohawk Valley settlements. Johnson, with three companies of the Royal Regiment, left Lachine near Montreal and marched to Oswego on Lake Ontario. From thence he traveled east via the Oswego River and Lake Oneida, accompanied by Joseph Brant and a large band of Mohawks. On October 15 they appeared at the mouth of the Schoharie River, ravaged the settlements along the river, and moved on Stone Arabia. The American militia sprang to arms and two "battles" were fought, Stone Arabia and Klock's Field. The British and Indians were finally turned back, but only after many, if not most, of the Mohawk River settlements had been burned and many casualties suffered and inflicted. At the same time, two Companies of the Regiment, under Captain John Munroe, invaded the area of Ballston, New York, and captured the commanding officer of the local militia and other officers. We do not have any information as to whether Carman and/or Walter participated in these actions or indeed of the participation of the

Colonel's Company; although five out of the ten companies in the regiment took part, we do not know which ones they were. It is thus a 50-50 chance our subjects were involved.

After these engagements, the 1st Battalion went into garrison, and the few remaining skirmishes of the Regiment's service were conducted by the newly formed 2nd Battalion. The official muster roll of the 1st Battalion taken at Point Claire, May 17, 1781, lists Carman and Walter in the Colonel's Company and a final Muster in December 1783, after the Treaty of Paris ending the war, again lists:

"No. 20	Michael Carman	Born America [sic]	Age 37*
No. 24	Martin Walter	Born Foreign	Age 58"

While Michael Jr.'s war service is not as clearly detailed as we would like, there is sufficient information to establish that he not only served for the entire duration, and took part in active fighting, but that he was specifically selected by Sir John Johnson, his commanding officer, for extra service.

Possibly as a result of the Johnson 1780 raids on the Mohawk Valley referred to, the Grand Jury of Tryon (now Montgomery) County, New York, on Thursday June 14th of its June 1781 term indicted 104 persons for "adhering to the enemies of the State of New York." Among those named were "Michael Kerman, Lucas Bowen, Jacob Coons, and George Shaver," who had been specially assigned to the May, 1780 raid. The list also named Martin Walter, Mary Brant (Sir William's Molly) and Margaret Johnson, wife of Sir John, along with many others whose names correspond with subsequent neighbors of the Carmans in Canada. Probably all those named were then in Canada and had been for some time so the indictment was a useless gesture. Opposite the list in the General Session Book for Tryon County has been written in pencil the word: "Tories!"

* If the date of 1743 in the German records for his birth, and the date of 1783 for the muster roll are both accurate he would be 39 or 40. The muster roll data is from Watt corresp. March 3, 1978.

But what of the families of Michael Jr. and Martin Walter who had been left on the farm on the Kingsborough Patent? They included Michael Sr., his wife Magdalena, Michael Jr.'s wife Margaretha, his sister Maria Magdalena Walter, and his six children, George, Magdalena, Michael III, Anna Katharine, Jacob and Rebecca (or Margaretha). Records of the New York Historical Society show that on June 13, 1776, "Michael Kerman of Johnson's Bush, aged 61,"* along with many other German settlers on Johnson's lands, was imprisoned in the Provincial jail at Albany. This was just after Sir John Johnson's flight north to join the British forces, and the surnames of the prisoners are generally the same as those of his tenants who accompanied him, indicating that the families left behind were incarcerated. Apparently their stay in jail was a short one. (See Petition quoted infra.)

All else that such research as has been done to the present time has disclosed is contained in a statement made by Michael Sr. probably in 1782.** We cannot do better than to quote that statement in full:

"To the Honourable Coll. Abraham Cuyler,*** Esq.:

"The Petition of Michael Carman Loyalist Humbly sheweth that your Petitioner on the commencement of this Rebellion has lived near Johnston in Tryon County and had two children, a Son and a Daughter.

* Information from James L. Morrison, historian, of Gloversville, New York. While Michael Sr.'s age is erroneous (he was in fact 67) and he resided at Philadelphia (not Johnson's) Bush, I am sure the prisoner named was Michael Sr. as he himself states in his petition, infra.

** Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Haldimand Papers, Code MG21, B214; the original is in the British Museum in London.

*** Probably the British officer in charge of relief services to Loyalists.

"That your Petitioner's Son and Son-in-law in the year 1776 came through the Woods with the Honourable Sir John Johnson to Canada when your Petitioner with many others of his neighbours were sent prisoners to Albany. That your Petitioner when permitted to return home lived at the frontier part of the County and directly on the course to Canada which made it convenient for him to conceal his Majesties' Subjects who lived, or were prisoners, in the Interior parts of the Province until they could have an Opportunity of coming to Canada.

"Your Petitioner did allways when in his power furnish and assist the Scouts who came from Canada, and also his Majesties Subjects who were going to Canada with Provisions and other necessaries for their journey. And being suspected by the Rebels were many times robed (sic) and Plundered by them of his Effects; Tho still through his industry made out a liveing for his family until the year 1781 when William Parker with nine other men came to John Coochs* (within a Quarter of a Mile of your Petitioner) and said Parker wounding a Man of his own party they were discovered by the Rebels and Mr. Canada [Kennedy]** was carried off Prisoner and your Petitioner ordered Into some interior part of the Province, we being suspected for harbouring said scout.***

* John Cooch was a neighbor of the Carmans, and in fact a loyalist spy, though pretending to be favorable to the American rebels. (Research by Mary Carman Bartelt.) Information from James L. Morrison, historian, of Gloversville, New York.

** Alexander Kennedy, a Scot, was also a tenant on the Kingsborough Patent (Fraser letter, supra.)

*** I do not believe they went, if ordered.

"That in the month of October following the people of Warren's Bush* came and carried off the Horses, Cows and all the young Cattle of your Petitioner, also broke open his chest and Rob'd him of Eight Pounds in Silver money, with all his cloathing and the best part of his Household furniture.

"That in the month of February, by order of Coll: Willet** a Rebel party of forty-eight men forcibly and at the point of their Bayonets drove from our Habitations the before mentioned Kenedy and his family, and also your Petitioner and family, not even permitting us to carry off our Beding, etc.

"That when we came to Shenactady your Petitioner's Wife broke her Wrist which she will scarcely ever get the use of again adding still more to your Petitioner's misfortunes.

"Your Petitioner doth therefore Humbly request your Honour to take his distressed condition into your consideration and grant him such relief as to your Honour** may seem meet and your Petitioner as in duty bound will always pray."

* Warren's Bush, named after Sir William's uncle, was the first land he owned and to the west of Johnstown. Its settlers were violently anti-British.

** In the spring of 1781, Colonel Marinus Willet took command of the American Militia forces and met and defeated Loyalist and Indian forces under Walter Butler; the latter was killed. This skirmish took place on October 24, 1781. After the War, Willet was both Mayor of New York and a Member of Congress; he is buried in Trinity Churchyard, New York City. (Historical Gazeteer, supra, p. 411; Fraser letter, supra.) Willet was to live to welcome LaFayette on his return visit to America in 1824-25.

The document is unsigned* but the body is followed by a certificate as follows:

"I certify that the conduct of the Petitioner in Secreting and harbouring our Scouts and such Subjects as were inclined to come off to this Province is justly stated and that he is worthy of such Bounty as is usually given to persons in Similar Situations.

"[Signed and sealed]
John Johnson."

The back of the document bears the endorsement: "No. 36 '82; Petition of Michael Carman Loyalist Certifyed by J. Johnson praying for Relief" and in quite another hand the following: "Petition of Michl. Carman; have ordered 3 Dollars pr. month towards House Hire & fuel comcg. from 24th Dec., '82." I believe this is the first time a Carman sought government relief, and illustrates the depth to which the family fortunes had fallen due to the position they took in the War.

Testimony of the Carmans, father and son, at the Claims hearings in Montreal in 1788, standing alone, would cast some doubt on the exact date the family came to Canada, as Michael Sr. stated that he "was driven away in 1781, came into Canada" while Michael Jr. declared that his father came to Canada in 1780. However, the petition above set forth, together with data as to the appointment of Willett to lead the New York militia forces seems to make it clear that the actual arrival of the Carmans in Canada was in the early spring of 1782. The trip "through the woods," probably well to the west of Lake Champlain then held at its lower end by the Americans, must have been a very trying and difficult one, not only for the younger women and children but for Michael Sr. who was then well over 74 years of age and for his wife of 73. The area traversed was an absolute wilderness with few or no settlements.

* Of course, this petition is not in the handwriting of Michael Carman but was dictated to and probably rearranged by a lawyer or some scribe. The same is true of all documents hereinafter referred to, unless otherwise stated, and in only one case is there clearly an original signature by either Michael Sr. or Jr.

CANADA: MATILDA TOWNSHIP PIONEERS

At the time the Carman family came to Canada, the entire white-populated area north of the American border (which was, of course, east of the Great Lakes except for fur-seeking voyageurs) was known as Quebec or Lower Canada. It was in 1783 governed by Sir Frederick Haldimand. The British government was particularly solicitous of the Americans who had come as Loyalists to fight for the Crown in the Revolutionary War and who, as a consequence, had lost all of their possessions on the continent. It offered to them, free of charge, land and supplies in order that they might make a new home. Haldimand had on his hands more than 10,000 Loyalists to settle on such new lands.

For the Loyalists who had constituted the King's Royal Regiment of New York and their families (numbering altogether well over 2,000 persons), he purchased a large tract of land from the Mississauga Indians on the north side of the St. Lawrence River from below present Cornwall to Belleville. The three most easterly of these lands were divided into the counties of Glengarry, Stormont, and Dundas, running from east to west, and the whole area west of the eastern borders of Glengarry was designated as Upper Canada (referring to the flow of the St. Lawrence) while the area covered by these named counties was temporarily called "Lunenburg District."

At the end of the war most of the Regiment were stationed at the Isle Au Nois, at the north end of Lake Champlain. They made their way to Montreal and from thence to the tiny settlement of Cornwall, then known as New Johnstown after Sir John and his New York domain. Here, they drew lots from a hat for their lands--100 acres of river-shore, additional lands for each depending on rank and the size of his family; and 200 off-river acres for each soldier and 200 back acres for each child when and as it attained majority or married. They were also furnished "supplies" for three years, including seed, food and clothes, an axe, a hoe and a spade; a plough and one cow for each two families, a cross-cut saw for each four families, and boats, although the river between Cornwall and their new homes was very difficult to traverse because of its rapids.

Most of the German soldiers were assigned to Dundas County, westerly of the three named, and its first settlers landed there on June 24, 1784, probably after a most difficult trip by bateaux up the rapids-strewn river. The country was absolutely pristine wilderness and in the main heavily forested; it had never been seen by white men if we exclude the surveyors or an occasional trapper. The settlers faced the job of ridding the land of its trees and converting it, somehow, into a habitation for themselves and their families--building log huts, clearing and planting the land, enduring bitterly cold winters and hot summers, and, in the third year, literal starvation. The closest settlement was Cornwall--30 miles down river (a round trip almost impossible to make by boat) or through the impenetrable woods, and nothing much when it was reached. Usually the best time for the yearly trip there for meagre supplies was in the dead of winter when the banks of the St. Lawrence would freeze sufficiently to permit a sledge to be hand-drawn over them, a dangerous and terribly debilitating trip.

It is believed that at the time of the first convoy of settlers Michael Sr. and Michael Jr. were still in Montreal where the latter was farming. This is indicated by the following Petition, signed by Michael Jr. and dated at Matilda* (the name given the first settlement and retained as the township name when townships were established) on August 10, 1790. It reads:

"To His Excellency the Governor (in Council)

"The Petition of Michael Carman of the Township of Matilda and District of Luneburg Most Humbly Showeth

"That your petitioner begs leave to refer himself, for Proof of his Loyalty and Services during the late Rebellion, To the Honorable Sir John Johnson, but having a numerous family, he remained on a farm in Canada During the year 1784, and upon his coming to the said Township of Matilda in 1785, to reap the benefit of His Majesty's bounty to disbanded Loyalists, he found that the lot drawn for him lay, in the back Concessions,

* One of the names of the eldest daughter of George III.

which was not surveyed nor set out so that he could not find the bounds thereof, upon which his fellow Soldiers settled in that neighbourhood informed your Petitioner that there was nine acres in front reserved for Quarter-master John Mann who went afterwards to settle at the bay of Chaleur where no doubt he would take up his Proportion of land and they advised your Petitioner to take Possession of three acres thereof (in front) which he did and improved ever Since but without receiving any Voucher or Security from Government to hold the Same

"Therefore (as there cannot be the least doubt, but Mr. Mann had taken up his land at the bay of Chaleur by his residing there this six years past, without his appearing for the land so reserved for him as already set forth) your Petitioner most Humbly Prays that your Excellency (in Council) would be pleased to take his case into consideration and grant him Such Voucher or Security, for holding the said lot of land as given to other Loyalists Settled in this Province, and your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever Pray, etc."*

This petition is actually signed by Michael Jr. as "Michael Kirmann," this being the only signature I have found of his. The Petition would certainly indicate that the family did not move to Matilda (the Village of Iroquois area) until 1785. I have found no record of any official action on the Petition.

In 1783, Michael Sr.'s eldest granddaughter, and Michael Jr.'s second child, Magdalena, was married to Jacob Coons, a fellow-in-arms of her father in the King's Regiment. She cannot have been more than 16 or 17 at the time and he was much older. Eleven children were born of this marriage, and Magdalena lived to be the oldest inhabitant of Dundas County (See Croil, "Dundas," B. Dawson & Son, Montreal

* Public archives of Canada, Canada Land Petitioners, R. 61 L3, Vol. 126. It bears an endorsement "Referred to his Excy. Lord Dorchester."

(1861), pp. 157, 251) dying in 1865 at the age of 98.* She was married in Montreal during the family's stay there. When interviewed by Croil, he stated she was a "most interesting and intelligent old lady."

The matter of what land the Carmans owned or occupied in the front concessions of the Matilda district in the early years is in such confusion that it can only be approximated by making some conjectures, at least with the amount of present research. This is due to a number of facts: (1) the presence during all of the period between 1784 and 1824 of two individuals named Michael Carman, father and son, and indeed during the first four or more years of this period there were three so named, including the grandfather, Michael Sr.: all were entitled to a land grant and land documents do not in most instances make any distinction; (2) land was so plentiful that in many instances the petitioners were able, through some pretext or another, to secure more than the amount to which they were entitled by strict legal construction; (3) there was much speculation both in land entitlements and in land grants, and many plots were granted to petitioners who had no intention of personally settling thereon; (4) in consequence, many settlers (including, I am afraid, the Carmans) were not entirely accurate in what they said in legal petitions or requests, and (5) land was transferred informally--a man might take possession of land entirely without legal title being granted to him, and such possession would be recognized as practical ownership. Hence, all we can do is review the documentary evidence and make such conjectures as seem reasonable.

* It seems almost inconceivable that my grandfather, Dr. J. B. Carman, born in 1855, and whom I remember very clearly, lived in the same town and of course knew the old lady, his great-aunt, very well. There is thus only one person linking my life to that of a person who would have known the Revolutionary age and who would, in fact, have been married before George Washington became president! Jacob Coons was the brother of the great-grandfather of my own grandmother, Alice Jane Coons Carman. Croil says he was "a queer old coon." He was a very adept "artificer" and built the first grist mill in Upper Canada; he also attempted another mill based on the "principle" of perpetual motion; it failed! (See Croil p. 313.)

I have in my possession copies of two very early survey maps of the area, hand-drawn, with the names of allottees of the various lots inserted. The first is dated 1786 and is entitled "A Plan of the New Settlements on the North Bank of the Southwest Branch of the St. Lawrence River commencing near Point Au Bodett on Lake St. Francis and extending westerly along the said North Bank to the West Boundary of Township No. 5.* Laid down from the Lake. Surveyors observations by (signed) Patrick McNiff; (dated) November the 1, 1786." This map shows the east half of Lot 24 in the front (or river) rank, extending out to the tip of what was then known as Iroquois Point, to be in the name of

(1) Martin Walter; the next lot west (25) to be without any owner's name, and the back half of the succeeding lot (No. 26) to be in the joint names of Jacob Coons and Michl. Carman (undoubtedly Jr.) Thus, at this time, according to the maps, Michael Carman had no legal river access.

The second map is dated as having been filed in 1796; it is similarly hand drawn, but now covers nine ranks of lots ("concessions") back from the river, all with the names of owners. It is of the township of Matilda, and the drafter admits of "many errors," apparently because of the distaste for some settlers to disclose any facts.** On this map, Martin Walter is named for Lot 24 of 200 acres; again Michael Carman and Jacob Coons for the back half of Lot 26 (100 acres each) both in the 1st concession. FIRST RANGE CON. 1
SECOND RANGE 1803

On August 20, 1789, a petition was filed with the Governor in Council by "Micle Carman late of Mowhack River" stating that the petitioner wished to avail himself of the Bounty offered by the King to Loyalists and "of becoming an inhabitant of the District of Lunenburg," and offering as witnesses to "his Loyalty and Good Character" the names of Martin Walter and George Carman; he prays that he may be admitted as a settler in the District. The petition was

* Matilda Township.

** Ref: Ontario Archives; C-27, Matilda Tp. (Chewett) 1796.

(1) p. 410 LUNENBURG AGREES WITH E LF. 24 16
Sergt. MARTIN WALTER
BUT "W LF. 24 and 25, (No name entered on map).
Patent issued to PETER CARMAN, 4th OCT., 1803)." "2nd CONCESSION, TOWNSHIP NO. 5, NOW MATILDA
... LOT 26, MICHAEL CARMAN, HENRY WALEY
33.
(2) p. 449 STORY OF DUNIADAS Con. 1,..." LOT 24 MARTIN WALTER, all.
1806

dated at Matilda and is endorsed "Admitted 25th Aug. to 200 Acres." The document speaks as though the petitioner was a newcomer to Canada; my own guess (and it is nothing more than that) is that this was Michael Jr.'s attempt, in the name of his aging and almost dying father, Michael Sr., to grab some more land.*

In April 1791, Michael Carman "Junr."** of Matilda Township petitioned the Governor that since he had been an inhabitant from 1784, and had only drawn 100 acres, he should have another 100 to put him on an equal footing with newcomers. I think surely that this is our Michael III who, having just come of age and having received 100 acres at that time, wanted another 100. The endorsement shows "Certificate Granted 6th April 1791--100 acres."***

Another original document, interesting although certainly not conclusive of facts is a certificate signed by (Sir) John Johnson, the entire certificate being in his own handwriting and reading as follows:

"I certify to whom it may concern, that the bearer Martin Walter, and Michael Carman were put in Possession, the former of the West part of half Lott no. 24 and the Commons adjoining it, and the latter of the East half of Lott No. 25, Township of Matilda, in consequence of lawful power vested in me, and at that time, as may appear, and from the former Person Named for that Lott by myself having retired to take up his land in a distant part of the then Province of Quebec, which from

* Public Archives, "Upper Canada Land Petitions" R.G. 1, L3, Vol. 126).

** Michael Sr. died sometime between 1788 and 1791; Michael Jr. then became Michael Sr. in many documents, and his son Michael became Jr.; however, to save confusion, we will continue to call the second Michael--the soldier in the KRRNY--Michael Jr. and his son Michael III.

*** Public Archives "Upper Canada Land Petitions (R.G. 1, L.3, V. 126)."

the instructions of those then in power, excluded him from any Claim or right to the property.

"Given under my hand at Montreal
the 29th day of June 1799

(signed) John Johnson."

On the 1786 map above referred to, Lot 25 is blank as to allotment, and on the 1796 map its river front half is in the names of James Servis and James Noel. On both maps the lands of Martin Walter comprise the West half of Lot 24.

On November 3, 1807, Michael Carman, "Yeoman" (I think Michael Jr.) sent a petition to Francis Gore, as Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, stating that he had occupied the E 1/2 of Lot 25 (apparently confirmed by the consent of Johnson above referred to) for "upwards of 20 years, and had 35 acres cleared and fenced with a good House and Barn thereon," but that he had lately been ejected therefrom, and asking for a new grant. He sent with it his certificate, dated April 6, 1791, for 100 acres, to which was attached a certificate from the Surveyor, one H. McDonell, assigning to Michael Carman the vacant space between Lots 24 and 25 in Matilda Twp., containing 200 acres, dated November 1, 1794. The endorsements show this Petition was read in council on Nov. 3, 1807 and that it was then ordered that Petitioner receive 500 acres, viz. 200 to complete his military allotment and 300 in lieu of the E 1-2 of Lot 25 and a certificate to that effect was duly issued.*

The actual deeds (or Patents) issued from the Crown to our subjects for lands in the first concession are (1) a deed to Jacob Coon(s) and Michael Carman of "Lot Number 26 or Letter B in the first concession of Matilda Twp. on the second Range of Lots from the River St. Lawrence"

* Public Archives, Upper Canada Land Petitions (R.G. 1, L.3, Col. 96). The 300 acres referred to were in South Crosby Township. A letter from Michael, dated in 1809, states that he was unable to locate these lands, and it is doubtful that he ever possessed them.

dated March 3, 1803, and (2) a deed to Martin Walter of Lot 24 in the first concession, dated March 3, 1806.* As far as Lot 25 is concerned, the original Crown Patentees were James Noel (Mar. 28, 1796) and John Servis (Aug. 10, 1801.)

Crown Patents in the back concessions to either Michael Jr. or Michael III were issued as follows: May 27, 1797, Lot 23 in 3rd Concession to Michael Jr. transferred on December 26, 1825 to his son, Michael III and by him sold; May 1, 1797, Lot 37 in 5th Concession and September 1, 1797 W 1/2 of Lot 30 in 5th Concession, both sold immediately to Thomas Fraser; and June 20, 1818, E 1/2 of Lot 33, 3rd Concession, with the W 1/2 of that lot going to George Carman.

The land indices for all the lands involved are helpful, but at the same time, frustrating, for there are many "wild" deeds and transfers, i.e., those from grantors who do not previously appear as grantees. However, there is enough to enable one to make what seem to be sound conjectures.

Although Matthew, Philip, Peter, Daniel and John Adam Carman at various times claimed to own much land in this whole area of Matilda Township, it seems clear that the "Carman lands," as it ultimately developed, were those in Lot 24. Almost immediately after the issuance of the Crown Patent to Martin Walter of that Lot, Walter (June 2, 1806) deeded it to Michael Carman. In my judgment, that grantee was Michael III; as will be indicated, I believe that Michael Jr. was then occupying at least Lot 25; furthermore the next deeds to land in Lot 24 in the index are to the sons of Michael III: part of the land to Philip (1829), part to Matthew (1832), and a death-bed conveyance to Peter on January 24, 1834.** Carman names appear constantly in the indices to Lot 24 up to and including the first part of the twentieth century, including both Daniel and John Adam.

* Carman-Coons deed, Public Archives, U.S. Land Petns. Walter deed, same; see Land indices in Ministry of Consumer and Comm'l. Relations, Morrisburg, Ontario.

** Michael III died February 12, 1934 (Tombstone, Iroquois Methodist Cemetery.) 1834

We do not know why Martin Walter deeded his allotment to Michael III, but in all probability he was then a widower,* was over 80, and childless, and it would be natural that he would leave or give his land to his late wife's family, i.e., her nephew especially since he was himself probably also related to his late mother-in-law, Magdalena (Walter) Carman, widow of Michael Sr. That he did so is not only indicated by the index but by family tradition.** Physically Lot 24 extended out into the St. Lawrence River, at one of its most picturesque locations, Iroquois Point, and reached back the full length of the first concession.

As far as Lot 26 is concerned, that being the one originally patented to Michael Carman and Jacob Coons and being away from the River, Jacob deeded away the east one-half in 1807 and again in 1835 to outsiders. The first Carman conveyance is one from Nicholas Carman, dated in 1843, and the second is one from George Carman, dated 1850. These were heirs of (John) George Carman, Michael Jr.'s eldest son, and I surmise that he (George) inherited his father's interest in that lot.

This leaves Lot 25 to the immediate east of Lot 24, and a lot which also extended out to Iroquois Point. This is the lot patented by the Crown to Noel and Servis, and partly confirmed to Michael by the Sir John Johnson certificate in 1799. I surmise that this is the first land settled by Michael Jr. (quite without formal legal title) and on which he built his first house and outbuildings. Noel deeded the East half to Isaac and Margaret Rupel in June of 1805, and I would believe they were the persons who ultimately ousted Michael, as stated in his petition to

* See Williamsburg Parish Records, Liber A #175, recording the burial on August 25, 1800 of Catorina (sic) Walter, consort to Martin Walter, Jr. (sic); but cf. same, #42, where Martin Walter and Magdalena are named as witnesses to baptism Nov. 1, 1801 of Michael III's son Martin.

** A letter to the writer from Arthur Carman, John Adam's grandson, dated August 17, 1972, states that his belief is that Walter gave Lot 24 to Michael III.

Governor Gore on November 3, 1807. While certain "wild" mortgages or deeds bearing the names of Daniel and John Adam Carman appear in the period 1837-1851, and while it may be that Daniel at least occupied it at some time, any Carman connection did not continue after the 1850's.

We have no direct evidence about the experiences of the Michael Carmans or the Martin Walters in settling their land, but they cannot have been much different than those of other similarly situated Loyalist soldiersettlers about which much has been written. Clearing an unbroken forest was incredibly difficult. The first order of business was the erection of shelter, in which neighbors always joined; the first "house" was a mere log hut of one room, or even perhaps, a structure of "daub and wattle," barely enough to help to keep out the wind and rain and bitter cold of winters along the river. We must remember that the only settlement, New Johnstown (now Cornwall)* was about 30 miles away and as for ease of access it might almost as well have been 500. Then came the arduous task of preparing the soil and planting it. Very severe droughts during 1787-89 also plagued the settlers and it took the most rugged to survive.**

Incidental reference has been heretofore made to claims filed for losses incurred by Loyalists in the Revolutionary War. Article V of the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War required that the American Congress "recommend" to the new states that the Loyalists be compensated for property confiscated by the revolting colonists, but no state paid any attention to such "recommendation." The British government felt some obligation to these Loyalists who had lost everything in its cause; not only did it offer them land, as indicated, but it invested them and their direct descendants with the designation "United Empire

* Cornwall was called "New Johnstown" from about 1784 to 1790; then a new village near Prescott, begun and owned by Sir John Johnson, was also christened "New Johnstown," lending to much confusion.

** See, e.g.: "Pioneer Days in Upper Canada," Guillet, University of Toronto Press (1933, 1964); Croil, "Dundas," supra, pp. 129-150.

J. G. C.'s
copy ...

Loyalists" as a mark of honor.* In addition, it agreed to pay a portion of the losses incurred by such Loyalists, after sufficient proof before a Claims Commission.

Two such claims were filed on behalf of Michael Carman, Sr., the first (No. 1153) in skeletal form, and the second (No. 1218) with a lengthy preamble, and containing the detailed inventory of possessions already referred to.** In that second claim, Michael Carman was referred to as having occupied a farm at "New Philadelphia near Johnstown in the County of Tryon, Province of New York." This was an alternate name for Philadelphia Bush.

Hearings were set in Montreal on all claims filed, and Michael Jr. appeared in person there for his father on February 15, 1788.*** He described himself as then residing at "N(ew) Johnston."**** He described his military service, and the previous family residence in Germany and New York, the land and property there held, and its confiscation. Jacob Street was sworn as a witness to his testimony. Both Michael Jr. and Street testified that Michael Sr., the real claimant, was unable to travel, due to age and infirmity.

* See "A Goodly Heritage," Appendix I.

** Supra, p. 26.

*** A copy of all oral evidence on the Michael Carman claims is attached as Appendix II to "A Goodly Heritage." Also, Report of Comm. on Claims, National Archives, pp. 410-11, 936.

**** I do not take this to mean he was actually in the little village at the place later known as Cornwall. There was no "settlement" in Matilda Township at that time other than isolated settlers' cabins, and I believe such settlers then referred to themselves as being residents of the nearest named settlement, i.e., New Johnstown (Cornwall). In fact, Matilda Township as such had not yet been so designated.

However, in spite of this fact, the 80-year old Michael Sr. appeared before the Commissioners at Montreal on August 11, 1788 to corroborate his son's testimony.* The claim was established at £ 451.18 and, at the father's request, ordered paid to Michael Carman Jr. in the sum of £ 170, the payment usually being one-third or less than the actual loss.

Sometime after testifying (and I infer that it was shortly thereafter from the fact that there is no record in the Williamsburg Church records, which begin in 1790) Michael Sr. died, when and where we do not know, nor do we have any record of his burying place. His wife, Magdalena, in spite of her "wrist broke at Shenectady" survived him, dying at 92 on March 1, 1801.** Imagine, if you will, what a life she had to look back on! Her childhood, young womanhood, marriage, and the birth of two children in the little German town of Kehl, her voyage to a new country with new language and customs, the years in the Philadelphia area when that city (at about 20,000) was this continent's largest, the move to the Mohawk Valley of New York and the close proximity to the Indians, the years of hard work building up a prosperous farm, the absence of her only son fighting for the British cause, a short stay in prison, the ejection by physical force of herself and her family from their home and their terrible trek through the forests to Canada deprived of every possession, the work of beginning over in a trackless wilderness when she was over seventy years old! Modern descendants can profitably spend some time contemplating the strength and courage of this old lady whose genes they have inherited.

The Carmans had always been good German Lutheran Protestants, though they had probably not always attended that Church since in some areas strictly German Lutheran services may not have been available. There was, of course, no church at all near them when they first set axe to their

* See Note *, p. 17.

** Williamsburg Church Records, Liber A, page 176. She is described as "widow of Michael Carman," and her birth-date as January 8, 1709, instead of March 24 of that year as stated in the Kehl Christuskirche records. The Kehl records might well refer to her baptismal date.

land in Matilda Township. However, in 1789, work was begun on a Lutheran Church at Williamsburg, about 10 miles east of their land. This was the first Protestant Church in all of Upper Canada. It was opened in 1790 and in 1792 a branch was established in Matilda Township, much nearer to the Carmans. One of the first items on its registry was the birth to Jacob Kuntz (Coons) and Magdalena Kerman Kuntz of their daughter Anna, on May 6, 1790, and on August 8th of that year, Michael and Margaretha Kermann* were witnesses at the baptism of the son (Michael) of John and Catherine Fries. This Michael and Margaretha were clearly our Michael Jr. and his wife. Margaretha Kermann was also a witness at two other baptisms in 1791, and the couple witnessed the baptism of two more of their grandchildren in 1795 and 1797, respectively.

The Williamsburg registry also records the marriage on February 5, 1793 of Michael Kermann, Jr. of Matilda (our Michael III) with Regina Link of Williamsburg, and the birth (or baptism) thereafter of each of their children: Jacob on October 2, 1793; Margaretha on October 21, 1795; Matheus (Matthew) on August 20, 1797; (Johan) Peter on September 14, 1799; Martin on September 29, 1801; Cat'y (Catherine) on January 11, 1804; Philip on February 17, 1806; Daniel, on April 18, 1808; and finally Johan (John) Adam on July 3, 1810. In each instance, the mother is named as Regina, although on her tombstone, in the newspaper notice of her

* Until 1800, the name in the Williamsburg registry, whether that of the Michaels, or their children, or grandchildren or other relatives is spelled "Kermann," after 1799 it is spelled "Carman." Preaching in the Williamsburg Church was in German when it was first organized. Another interesting fact is that while Michaels Jr. and III were designated as "yeomen" in many documents, Martin, Michael III's son, was called a "Gentleman" at his marriage in 1828 to Charlotte Moseley.

death, and according to family tradition and later recording, she is named as "Rachel." Perhaps her name was Regina Rachel Link.*

In the middle of the eighteenth century, John Wesley founded the Methodist Church which immediately became of great importance and influence among Protestants, especially in pioneer areas, where its evangelical tenets seemed particularly appealing. A young American lay student, William Losee, received permission from Bishop Asbury of the American Methodist Church to "range at large" as a missionary during the years 1790 and 1791. One of the earliest spots where he decided to preach and proselyte was among the settlers in Matilda Township in Canada. According to Carroll,** Losee's very first converts were "Joseph Brouse, Michael Carman, Peter Brouse, and John VanCamp." Michael Jr.'s fourth child, Anna Katharine (Michael III's younger sister) was married first to Peter Brouse, and after his death to John Van Camp. I do not know whether the Michael who was among Losee's converts was Michael Jr. or Michael III, but in any event the family became staunch Methodists, with the exception of George, Michael Jr.'s oldest son, who became a Church of England (Episcopalian) follower. In fact, Michael III's grandson, Albert Carman, the son of Philip Carman, became a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in later years the spiritual head of the United Methodist Church of all Canada. The first Methodist Church in the area was built in 1797 on Point Iroquois on land in Lot 25 deeded from John Servis.

* Both the century and the settlement was sexist, and it is most difficult to trace women accurately. In the case of the German settlers in Matilda Township, and the Carmans as a part of them, I have found no personal letters, diaries or the like and must depend on legal or formal documents for the most part; these do not mention women. Furthermore, after marriage only the first and not the maiden name of the wife is usually mentioned. Thus this helps to explain the fact that there is so far so little accurate information about the wife of Michael Jr., the wife of Michael III, the wife of Martin Walter (Mary) Magdalena Carman, and so on.

** "Case, and his Contemporaries," (Toronto 1874), V. I, pp. 7-9.

The topography of the area at that time was entirely different from what it is now. Point Iroquois, as stated, was a long point of land stretching out into the St. Lawrence, and resulting in a narrowing of that river between the Canadian and New York shores at that location to about 500 yards. Behind the point to the east was a sizable bay. By the first decade of the nineteenth century, this area of Matilda Township began to have the looks of a true settlement, backwoods store, grist mill (built by Jacob Coons), and the homes of the Carmans, Martin Walter, Jacob Coons, the Brouses, and others of the German members of the Royal Regiment. Later on in the 1850's this site was to become the Village of Iroquois, the earliest incorporated village in the three counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry. The Point and almost all of the old village were destroyed when the St. Lawrence Waterway was constructed in 1950-60 with a great dam and locks where Point Iroquois once stood.

Around the year 1794, the Marriage Act was passed by the Canadian Parliament which made, as to Protestants, only marriages performed in an Anglican church legal. Sir John Simcoe, Governor of Upper Canada, was a violently partisan Anglican, and he made life difficult for ministers of other Protestant sects. More than one of the Lutheran ministers at Williamsburg changed their frocks and became Anglicans. The Simcoe Papers contain the following:

"To His Excellency J. G. Simcoe Esqre.

• • • •

"The petition of Martin Walter Michl Carman Peter Crous [Brouse?] & Martin Stealy Church Wardens for the Township of Matilda, in behalf of themselves & the inhabitants of the said Township--

"Humbly Sheweth--

"That the inhabitants of the Township of Matilda, being numerous, and is desirous (sic) to promote the worship of the Almighty God, but is unable to support a Clergyman, in such a manner as would take his mind from the cares of the world, begs your Excellency would be

pleased to recommend them to the charity of the Society* in England for a Mission to enable them to obtain so laudable an end--and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

"Sign'd MARTIN WALTER
MARTIN STEALY
MICHL CARMAN
PETER CRAUS [Brouse]

Matilda 15th Feby 1795."

This document is hard to explain, if the signing Carman was a Methodist, as obviously it is addressed to the proposition that an Anglican clergyman should be sent. My own guess (and it is purely a guess) is as follows: The "Michl Carman" here named was Michael Jr., he remained a Lutheran, but for political purposes feigned Anglicanism; after all, any Protestant clergyman in the Matilda area was better than none and Simcoe certainly would have no other than an Anglican. I conjecture the Michael Carman whom Losee converted to Methodism was Michael III. This is indicated by the fact that Michael III is buried in the "west" (predominately Methodist) cemetery of Iroquois with almost all his children, while the monument (erected in 1894) honoring Michael Jr. and his eldest son George and George's descendants is in the "east" (Anglican) cemetery of Iroquois. We know from later evidence that George was Anglican while Michael III and his children were Methodists through and through.

The family's devotion to Methodism was truly remarkable. Michael III was one of the early church trustees, and as such a grantee of the deed from Servis above referred to, his son Peter was first Treasurer of the Sunday School, another son, John Adam, was assistant superintendent of that organization and served it in various capacities for over forty years, Philip was equally active,** and as mentioned

* Probably the Anglican Society for Foreign Missions, or the equivalent of the Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

** Letters between Philip and his son in the Albert Carman papers show the evangelical devotions of both. (Albert Carman Papers, Methodist Church Archives, Ottawa.)

his son Albert became head of the United Methodists of all Canada. Of course, the wives were at least as active in their more limited (in those benighted days) sphere, in Sunday school and women's auxiliary services.

YI.

THE WAR OF 1812 AND THE FOURTH GENERATION

Some time after his acquisition of Lot 24 from his uncle Martin Walter, Michael Carman, III, decided to build a new and splendid house on this lot for his large family. A fair guess as to the time would be some time around 1810. He built a good-sized house on a portion of the lot lying on a little rise in the land, back some ways from the River, but with an unbroken view across his lands to Iroquois Point and the St. Lawrence. The house was built of stone blocks, quarried and cut in the neighborhood, and consisted of a large story-and-a-half main building with a kitchen wing to the rear. There are original stone fireplaces in each of the two "parlors" downstairs. The kitchen not only has a very large colonial-type fireplace with accoutrements for cooking, but a bee-hive oven, protruding from the chimney out of doors and a sink carved from a solid block of stone. The floors are of 2-inch pine boards.

(This house was occupied by Michael III and part of his family until his death in 1834. It then descended to Peter Carman and was occupied by him; after his death in 1881, it came by inheritance to his daughter, Maria Carman Forward and then to her children. Ultimately, along with most of the other property in the Village of Iroquois, it was deeded to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in order to be available, if needed, for the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. This latter deed was executed by the Forward heirs in 1957, and confirmed in 1958. Fortunately, however, the construction of the Seaway did not require the flooding or use of this part of original Lot 24, and on June 1, 1964, the 0.64 acres on which the house stands was deeded back by the Power Commission to the Corporation of the Village of Iroquois, and the house was left to the Corporation.*)

* The house is now in Block B on Registered Plan #62 of the Village of Iroquois. It is approximately 900 feet back from the river, and on the east side of Carman Road (known as Brock Avenue in the Village) which divides old Lot 24 from Lot 25.

In 1810, the year Michael III's youngest child, John Adam, was born, Michael Carman (III)* was made a captain of one of the companies of Dundas County militia. The militia was to be needed, for in 1812 "Mr. Madison's War" broke out between the infant United States and Great Britain. There had been a good deal of friendly smuggling between settlers on both sides of the River (Ogdensburg, New York, was across from Iroquois Point, and, as indicated, the River was only about 500 yards wide there) and the Americans thought that the Canadians were ripe for a "return to the fold." One of their major strategic plans for the War was the capture of Montreal, just as it was in 1776, and the consequent juncture of Canada with the United States.

In 1812, in October, the Canadian regulars plus some of the militia made a raid on Ogdensburg, in retaliation for American raids against Canadian objectives on the upper St. Lawrence. The raid was successful, the town was taken, but very shortly the Canadians went back home, to resume friendly relations with their fellow-smugglers in Ogdensburg.

In 1813, the Americans launched their last major effort to invade Canada and capture Montreal. This was two-pronged; one force, led by General Wade Hampton,** a Revolutionary veteran, was to march north from Plattsburg, New York, to the St. Lawrence; the other, a combined naval and land force under the command of General James Wilkinson, was to take Kingston on Lake Ontario, and proceed north along the Canadian shore of the River to join with Hampton for a united effort towards Montreal.

* Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, Boss, Ottawa, 1952, Appendix 12.

** Ancestor of the famous Confederate general of the same name in the Civil War.

Wilkinson is one of America's real villains, described by his biographer as "utterly destitute of all real honor, as venal, as dishonest, as faithless as any man that ever lived."* He had been on General Gates' staff at Saratoga in the Revolution, but had joined with Aaron Burr in the "Conspiracy" to deliver New Orleans and the southern colonies to Spain, or, in the alternative, to set them up as an independent republic. As Governor of Louisiana Territory from 1805 to 1807, he had taken a bribe of \$2,000,000 a year from Spain, and when this was discovered he turned state's evidence against his co-conspirators, to keep his commission and to demand favors. He was altogether a properly despised character.

Wilkinson decided to by-pass Kingston on Lake Ontario, and sail down the River with his 8,000 men. When his general intentions were divined, the British detached some companies from the garrison at Kingston and followed by boat. Wilkinson fooled himself into believing that the Canadian Loyalists in the Matilda area wanted to be reunited with the American States, and on November 7, 1813, he landed 1,200 men, under Colonels McComb and Winfield Scott** on, or within a few hundreds of yards from, Iroquois Point. To their surprise, they were met by some 200 Dundas militia, and had a sharp skirmish before they were able to proceed north to meet the rest of their forces from the ships near Cook's (Koch's) Tavern, just east of what is now Morrisburg. The pursuing British, now about 800 in strength, also landed near Iroquois Point on November 9 and followed the Americans, taking a position on a farm owned by John Crysler, about a mile west of Wilkinson's headquarters.

Here on November 11, 1813, occurred the "Battle of Crysler's Farm." We will not detail its progress; it is enough to say that the Canadian regulars plus a small number of local militia, decisively whipped four times their number

* Jacobs, "Tarnished Warrior," New York, 1983.

** Later to win fame in the Mexican War, and to be the superannuated Commander of all of the Federal forces at the outbreak of the Civil War.

of Americans.* This, with the contemporaneous withdrawal of Hampton, ignominiously ended the "invasion of Canada." Wilkinson was court-martialed, and though acquitted, was censured, and died soon after, a disgraced man.

We have no evidence of what part, if any, the Carmans played in these events. There is a record, dated November 12, 1812, of an order by Allen McDonell, Lt. Colonel of the Dundas Militia, ordering that "Captain Michael Carman have as much lime as will compleat the Guardhouse by the Breastwork at Matilda by my Orders from Prescot,"** which can certainly be presumed to be an effort to improve the defences in case of invasion during the War. Whether any Carman took part in the skirmish of the Dundas militia near Iroquois Point when the Americans landed we do not know, although since the landing was either on, or within less than a mile of, Carman lands, and since Michael III already had two sons over 16, and his old father, still living, was a Revolutionary War Veteran it would be surprising if some did not shoulder a rifle on that occasion. We can also surmise fairly properly that at the least the Carman crops and orchard were the subject of forage by either the Americans or the following British or both.

In 1824, Michael Jr., the soldier who served in the King's Royal Regiment of New York and pioneered the Matilda Township area with his fellow veterans, died.*** Family tradition says the death occurred while he was residing with his eldest daughter, Magdalena (Carman) Coons, and when he choked on a piece of meat. It was then over 80 years since his birth in Kehl in 1743.

* For a detailed description see "Day of Crysler's Farm," Way, St. Lawrence Parks Commission, Morrisburg, Ontario.

** Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa.

*** Petition of George Carman, Michael Jr.'s eldest son, in 1850 for landscript in lieu of land in which he gives his father's death date as 1824. (Land Petitions, Upper Canada, Reel C1737, C5/131, Public Archives, Ottawa.)

From 1837 to 1839 an abortive, American-inspired, "Rebellion" occurred, put down after the well-publicized "Battle of the Windmill" in 1838 at Prescott, some 13 miles up-river and southwest of the Carman home. About 300 men of the Dundas militia made up a portion of the thousand government adherents who fought and won that "Battle." Again, with one exception, we do not know whether any Carman was involved, although Peter and George Carman, Jr. were both officers of the militia at the time. The exception is Martin, Michael III's son, who was a member of a lancer troop as a Lieutenant, and served in the field.* Moreover, a letter from one George Philpotts, Adjutant, Queen's Militia, to the Honorable Charles Gore, dated May 17, 1838, advises the rent is due to "M" (Matthew?) Carman for buildings occupied by the Cornwall Volunteers in February, March and April of 1838; this was undoubtedly shelter for those persons who were opposing the rebellion at that time.

It has been a matter of great concern to the writer in preparing this monograph that records pertaining to vital statistics in Matilda Township are so elusively absent. We have the Williamsburg Parish Records, but practically no others, and the Parish Records, while registering the birth of each of the children of Michael III, have no records concerning them or their father and mother after such birth, nor any records about the Walters except the one item above referred to (p. 37). I am advised that Methodist Church records for this early period were destroyed by inadvertance, and that no County or Township records were then kept.

We have thus no recorded dates for the deaths of Michael Sr., for Michael Jr.'s wife, Margaretha (or even of her last name) or for Martin Walter and his wife, Maria (Mary) (Magdalena), nee Carman, and are thrown back on conjecture and inference. I believe that Michael Sr. died circa 1788-1790, that when his son Michael Jr. died in 1824 he was a widower, and that Martin Walter died a widower circa 1806-1809. For Michael III and his wife, Rachel (Regina) Link, we have evidence on their tombstones in Iroquois cemetery: Michael died in 1834, and Rachel in 1841.**

* See Croil, p. 230.

** Her death is also noted in a Cornwall newspaper.

All of the children of Michael III lived and died in Matilda Township and in or near the Village of Iroquois, after its incorporation in 1857, excepting Martin, who moved as far away as Williamsburg Township, the next one to the east and Jacob who spent part of his life farther up the River. Most of them continued to do some farming, but unlike Michael Jr. and his son Michael III, in whose case, farming was their only or at least their principal occupation, many of the children took up other pursuits. The 1851 Census of Dundas County shows; e.g., Philip as a tanner, and Daniel and John Adam as merchants. The 1861 census lists Matthew as a farmer, Philip as a farmer and tanner, Peter and John Adam as "yeomen" and Daniel as (above all things!) a "gentleman."

In fact, Philip, Daniel and John Adam were very active in commercial enterprises, Philip had a large tanning establishment, and was very prominent in Village affairs, being a member of the village council, Reeve ("mayor" and County Council member) for 11 years, and a Warden (chairman of the tri-county council) for one term, as well as very active in Methodist Church work; Daniel owned a store and wharfing interests; John Adam was a general storekeeper with a partner under the firm name of Carman & Bailey, and also specialized in hardware sales; his activities on behalf of the local schools are set forth in "A Goodly Heritage."

All of this generation lived to very ripe old ages, the youngest at time of death (Catherine) being 65, and most of the others being well along in their 80's. All of them (excepting Martin) with many of their children and some of their grandchildren, lie in the village cemetery, not far to the west of the old home. The Carman family plot apparently holds the bones of Michael III, his wife Rachel/Regina Link, and those of his children Jacob, Peter, Philip, and Daniel with, in several cases, their wives and children. A separate plot is the resting place of Matthew, his wife, and some of his children. Another plot with a large granite stone bears the names of John Adam Carman and his wife, Sarah Ann Bailey, and nearby are the graves of his son, Ansel, and his daughter, Julia Ellacif Hall.* On the other

* His oldest son, James Addison, is buried in Denver, Colorado, and his third son, John Brainerd, in Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, the respective places of their deaths. Ellacif was one of a pair of twins; her twin sister predeceased her by 97 years!

side of town, in the Anglican cemetery, is the more modern monument to Michael Jr., his wife (erroneously named as "Magdalena Alter") and his sister and brother-in-law, Martin Walter and Mary (Magdalena) Carman, together with George X and his descendants. It is doubtful, however, who indeed is buried here.

Let them all lie in peace in uncertain graves. They performed, together with their father and mother yeomen service for over 175 years, from the little town of Kehl in Baden, through the vicissitudes of life in early Pennsylvania and on the Indian border of New York province, to the hewing of a civilization and a town out of the pristine wilderness of Upper Canada. I am sure they had their faults (although in reality history does not follow Shakespeare's dictum that evil remains after death and that the good in a man's life is "oft interred with his bones"; quite to the contrary; whoever heard of an eulogy, even Mark Antony's that spoke anything but good of the dead); they also had their virtues. In any event, they were men and women who bore and suffered much and are worthy ancestors for those of us who have inherited their genes.

See DUNLAP p. 394 re Carman property and other
succession (GEORGE)

TABLE PAGE A

Mattheus (Matthew) Kirman, Sr. (16__ to 16__)

Mattheus (Matthew) Kirman, Jr. (16__ to 17__)
m. Anna Maria Geyler

MICHAEL CARMAN, SR. (1708--ca. 1790) my 9.9.7.9.7.
b. Kehl, Baden, Germany
d. Ontario, Canada
m. Magdalena Walter (1709-1801)

b. Kehl, Baden, Germany
d. Matilda Twp., Canada

MARIA (Magdalena)

(Mary)

b. ca 173__, Kehl
m. Martin Walter (ca. 1725--ca. 1807)

MICHAEL, JR.
(See Table Page B)

No children

TABLE PAGE B

MICHAEL CARMAN, JR. m. 9. 9. 9. Grandfather
 (1743-1824)
 b. Kehl, Germany
 d. Matilda Twp., Ontario, Canada
 m. Margaretha ca. 1765; no further data

(JOHN) GEORGE (1766-1857)	MAGDALENA (1767-1865)	MICHAEL III See Table Page C m. 9. 9. 9. Grandfather	ANNA KATHERINE (1771-1814)
b. m. Catherine Shaver 1762 →(1770-1841)	b. m. Jacob Coons See Table B-2	b. m. Johnstown, N.Y. (1) Peter Brouse (2) John Van Camp	b. m. Johnstown, N.Y. (1) Peter Brouse (2) John Van Camp
and See Table B-1 (Note: from her first husband)			

JACOB (1774-?)	REBECCA (Margaretha)* (1776-1818)
b. Johnstown, New York	b. Johnstown, New York
m. Barbara Shaver in 1793	m. George Brouse, in 1792 (Note: from her first husband)
See Table B-3	DYNASTIES p. 171
d. State of Michigan	

* See Parish Records, Williamsburg; Libera #202, gives her name as Margaretha, not Rebecca.

Page 6

MICHAEL CARMAN, III my g.g.grandfather
(1769-1834)
b. Johnston, New York
d. Matilda Twp., Canada
m. Rachel (Regina) Link (1769-1841)

see ABC's
letter 20 Aug.
re Ontario
School - given
to city by him

* W. Kelly had contact with a descendant of Major General - lived near Salmon River - helped at night

TABLE PAGE D

JOHN ADAM CARMAN my. T. G. Gardner
 (1810-1893)
 b. Matilda Twp.
 d. Iroquois
 m. Sarah Ann Bailey, Potsdam, New York
 (1819-1894)

g. grandfather of
 Mary CARMAN (Bentley)
 (1866-1911A)

JAMES ADDISON
 (1851-1926) (a. 1919 ?)
 b. Matilda Twp.
 d. Denver, Colorado
 m. Mary Isabella
 Selleck
 (1861-1926)

See Table D-1

o male heirs

ANSEL BAILEY
 (1853-1926)
 b. Matilda Twp.
 d. Iroquois
 m. Agnes Shaver
 (1856-1955)

See Table D-1

1 son (lost track)
 mania

MARY ELIZABETH
 (1858-1859)
 b. Iroquois
 d. Iroquois
 (twin of Julia
 Ellacif)

Two children
 died in infancy

JOHN BRAINERD
 See Table Page E

JULIA ELLACIF
 (1858-1956)

b. Iroquois
 d. Iroquois
 m. Rev. Isaac Hall
 (7 stepchildren)

TABLE PAGE E

JOHN BRAINERD CARMAN
 b. 7/4/1855, Matilda Twp.
 d. 9/13/1913, Detroit, Minnesota
 m. Alice Jane Coons, 1/10/1876
 (1855-1937)

JAMES EDWIN
 b. 12/17/1877
 Iroquois
 d. 1958, Glendale,
 California
 m. Pauline Foster
 (1881-1975)
 See Table E-1

WILLIAM BRAINERD, SR.
 See Table Page F

O'male heins
 has heins

ALICE CLARE
 b. 3/14/1886
 Detroit, Minn.

John Ansel
 b. 12/3/1887
 Detroit, Minn.
 d. 1/29/1956
 m. Jesse L. Pryor
 (.1886-1947)
 See Table E-1

See Table E-1
 Wilkerson
 Schroeder
 (1) Pearle
 (2) Wilkerson
 See Table E-1
 ?

DONALD COONS
 b. 2/14/1896, Detroit, Minn.
 d. 2/10/1962, San Francisco, Cal.
 m. Jean Boyd
 See Table E-1

Along the only

TABLE PAGE F

WILLIAM BRAINERD CARMAN, SR.
b. 3/1/1882, Detroit, Minnesota
d. * 3/6/1935, Detroit Lakes, Minn.
m. Frances P. Fritzsche, 11/16/1904
b. (7/11/1877-) Menominee, Wisconsin
d. (3/22/1974), Butte, Montana

WILLIAM BRAINERD, JR.
See Table G

o male heirs

ANTONIE ELIZABETH
See Table H

FRANCIS FRITZSCHE
b. 4/13/1910, Detroit, Minn. See Table I
d. 2/23/1974, Pasadena, Cal.
m. Crystal Theodora Mannes *2 sons*
Still living
No issue
o ch. yet

*Note: The date of March 5 given in "A Goodly Heritage" is an error; the correct date is
March 6, 1935.

TABLE PAGE

WILLIAM BRAINERD CARMAN, JR. *(This section)*
 b. 10/5/1905, Detroit, Minnesota
 (still living)
 m. Dorothy June Day, Waseca, Minnesota
 (11/10/1905)
 (still living)

PATRICIA JEANNE
 b. 8/23/1932, Los Angeles
 m. George Barry McElowney
 b. 8/13/1930
 Chicago Heights,
 Ill.

MARY ELIZABETH
 b. 10/20/1939, Pasadena,
 Calif.
 m. (1) Kenneth A. Kneale
 (1960) (div.)
 b. 1936, Liverpool,
 England
 (2) Alan C. Exton
 (1979)
 b. 9/8/1937
 Honolulu,
 Hawaii

WILLIAM
 SCOTT
 b. 4/24/1956
 Chicago
 Heights,
 Ill.
 m. Sharon Louise
 Case (8/16/1980)

KATHARINE
 b. 5/28/1959
 Chicago
 Heights,
 Ill.
 m. Raymond
 Casiano (1978)

ELLEN
 JEANETTE
 b. 10/27/1960
 Chicago
 Heights,
 Ill.
 m. MELISSA
 b. 7/3/1980
 Chicago Heights,
 Ill.

KENNETH
 ALAN, JR.
 b. 10/23/1962
 Pasadena,
 Calif.
 m. WILLIAM
 BRIAN
 b. 10/18/1967
 (adopted)
 Los Angeles,
 Calif.

ANDREW
 CRAIG
 b. 10/21/1968
 Chicago
 Heights, Ill.
 JOHN
 RANDALL
 b. 5/26/1964
 Chicago
 Heights, Ill.
 EDWARD
 BARRY
 b. 4/13/1972
 Chicago
 Heights,
 Ill.

TABLE PAGE H

ANTONIE ELIZABETH CARMAN *aikis sister*

b. 2/8/1908, Detroit, Minnesota
 (Still living)

m. (1) Frederic B. Moriarty (1910-1952)
 (2) John C. Hauck
 b. 1910, Phillipsburg, Montana
 (Still living)

FREDERIC B. MORIARTY, JR.	FRANCES JANE MORIARTY	WILLIAM JAMES MORIARTY
b. 8/7/1940, Butte, Montana	b. 1/12/1943, Butte	b. 12/23/1949, Butte
m. (1) Suzanne Stetson (div.)	m. Thomas Van Dyk (1943-)	
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
DOUGLAS CARMAN	NATHAN THOMAS	THOMAS
b. 8/15/1963	b. 8/29/1969	b. 10/17/1974
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
(2) SUZANNE BRIDGE (div.)	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
ELIZABETH	FREDERIC	
BRIDGE	BARSTOW III	
b. 2/26/1970	b. 4/8/1974	

TABLE PAGE I

Author's only brother

DONALD JOHN CARMAN
b. 1/29/1919, Detroit, Minnesota
d. 10/15/1973
m. Frances Mary Kennedy

PHILIP BRAINERD
b. 6/26/1945, Detroit Lakes, Minn.
m. Margaret Williams

SARA PAULINE
b. 4/20/1952

PATRICK JAMES
b. 1/12/1950, Riverside, Calif.
m. Catherine



TABLE PAGE B-1

(JOHN) GEORGE CARMAN
 (1766-1857)
 m. Catherine Shaver (?)*
 (1762-1841)

ELIZABETH (1788-??)	MARGARET (1789-??)	JACOB (1791-??)	MARIA (1794-??)	CATHERINE (1796-??)	WILLIAM (1798-??)	MAGDALENA (1800-1887)
				m. (1) Eliza- beth Ward	m. (1) Eliza- beth Ward	m. Eleanor Myers
				(2) Margaret Clark	(2) Margaret Clark	d. 1881

6 children
 ♀, (Kelly)

3 children

GEORGE JR. (1805-1866)	(1) CAROLINE HECK (1816-1843)
m.	(2) MARGARET MYERS (1819-1902)
	7 children

* Williamsburg Parish Records show her first name as Gertrauth (Gertrude); no last name given.

TABLE PAGE B-2

MAGDALENA CARMAN
(1767-1865)
m. Jacob Coons

HENRY COONS
(Brother)
m. Susan Glasford

ANNA	MARIA	MICHAEL	BARBARA	JAMES	MATHEW	DAVID	SAMUEL	OTHER CHILDREN
(1790-?) MAGDALENA (1791-?)			(1793-?)	(1795-?)	(?-?)	(?-?)	(1797-1884)	

WILLIAM	OTHERS
(1830-?)	
m. Lucy Steadie	

See Table Page E

ALICE JANE 7 OTHER CHILDREN
(1855-1937)
m. JOHN BRAINERD

CARMAN
(1855-1913)

TABLE PAGE B-3

JACOB CARMAN
(1771-?)
Moved to Michigan
m. Barbara Shaver (1793)

ELIZABETH (1795-?)	JOHN (1797-?)	JOSEPH (1798-?)	ELISHA (1800-?)	SAMUEL (1802-?)	CATHERINE (1805-?)
-----------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

* Jacob lived in Michigan.

TABLE C-2

Michael III's 1st daughter

MARGARET CARMAN
(1795-1877)
m. Peter Bowen
(1797-1859)

EMMA BOWEN
(1822-1897)
m. William Elliott
(1800-1891)

DANIEL BOWEN
(1841-1883)
m. Matilda Dezell
(1845-1915)

RACHEL BOWEN
(? - ?)

m. Gordon Brouse
(? - ?)

ALONZO
NELSON
ARTHUR
MAUD

MARY LIZZIE JENNIE OTHERS

Five children

CHARLES WILLIAM ELLA

Others

TABLE C-3

MATTHEW CARMAN Michael III's 2nd son
 (1797-1881)
 m. Mary Stanford
 (1815-1897)

JOHN WESLEY	MICHAEL	EMMA	AUSTIN	ELLEN	RACHEL	MARTIN	MARY
(1846-1866)	(1847-1923)	(1849-1866) m. Dumnick	(1851-1872)	(1840-1926) m. George Feader	(1843-1928)	(1856-1945)	(1856-1927)
			13 children	m. Charles Doran			
					m. G. Ira Carmant* (1857-??)		

* G. Ira Carmant was a grandson of (John) George Carman. See Table B and B-1.



N.B.

TABLE C-4

*My 9^g grandfather
Michael III's 3rd son*

PETER CARMAN
(1799-1881)
m. (1) Maria Shaver
(1801-1838)

(2) Phebe _____ (Widow)

(By Marie Shaver)

2.	CHARLOTTE (1824-1900)	3. HIRAM ? (1828-?)-193 m. John S. Ross (1821-1882) 8 children	4. HARRIET (1823-?) m. Julia Ross (??-?) (1823-1912) 3 children 1. CATHERINE, ochn. 3. BERTHA (my grandmother) 2. ELEANOR (deel) deceased	5. RUFUS (1832-1883) m. Charlotte Ross (??-?) 4 children
				Harriet 1823 ? Charlotte 1824-1900 Hiram 1823-8 ? - 1913 Charles 1830-31 Rufus 1832-83 Mary 1834-70 Sidon 1836-45 Marie 1838-1924

6.	MARY (1834-1870) m. Edward Leach (??-?) 4 children	7. MARY (1838-1924) m. John Forwar (1834-1905) 8 children	8. MARIA (1838-1924) m. John Forwar (1834-1905) 8 children
	* (grandson of Maria) ? Frank Townsend (1901-1972) and I have same G.G. Grandfather - 4 sons		

TABLE C-5

MARTIN CARMAN (1801-?)	CATHERINE CARMAN (1804-1869)	DANIEL CARMAN (1808-1874)
m. Charlotte Weir	m. Nicholas Brouse (?-?)	m. Ellen Shaver (1806-1872)
1 child, Colin		
m. Charlotte Moseley bn. 1807	ELGIN	EDWARD (1842-1874) m. Sarah Seeley
married 7 FEB. 1828 Wm 58. Anglican x		
	DR. RUSSELL CARMAN*	ELINOR

*Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. Late head of Radiology.

*Early Register of MATILDA, Williamsburg, Oshabuck held in Anglican Synod office

or R. F. ROBERTSON

= 27 Chesswood Court
HEPEAN, ONT., K2E 7E3

gave full name +
her marriage & death dates
+ reference.

All above, acc. to LAURIE SMITH letter & man. 1984

TABLE C-6

TABLE C-6
PHILIP CARMAN - my g. g. g. uncle - one of Peter's
(1806-1885) younger brothers
g. g. grandfather

		By Emma Shaver
ALBERT*	EDWIN (1836-infancy)	MILLICENT (1838-1865) m. Robert Carswell One daughter
(1833-1917) m. Mary Sisk (1842-1932) 4 children		LAURA (1839-infancy)
		ADA (1841-1867) m. Samuel Cowan ?? children
ROBERT** (1843-1915) m. C. Huliett ?? children <i>see Curtis Dunoas</i>	ANNIE (1848-1920) m. W.L. Redmond (1849-1913) 3 daughters	PHILIP (1853-1914) m. ?? 1 son

TABLE D-1

JAMES ADDISON CARMAN
(1851-1919)
m. Mary Isabella Selleck
(1861-1926)

ANSEL BAILEY CARMAN
(1853-1909)
m. Agnes Shaver
(1856-1955)

MARGARET SELLECK (1885-1965)
m. Thomas E. Selby
1 daughter

JOHN BRAINERD (1887-1977)
m. Bertha C. Webb

KATE MacPHERSON (1890-1890)

No children

MARGARET ELLACIF (1883-1959)
Single

ARTHUR E. (1890-)
Single

RALPH S. (1892-)
m. Minnie Dicks
(1898-)
1 son

MARY ISABELLA (1892-)
m. Ronald V. Billington
(1894-1942)
3 children

JESSIE ALICE (1899-)
m. Malcolm M. Dennison
(1895-1961)
No children.

↓ ?
Many Carians Bontalit

TABLE E-1

JAMES EDWIN CARMAN b. 12/17/1877	ALICE CLARE CARMAN b. 3/14/86	JOHN ANSEL CARMAN b. 12/3/1887	DONALD COONS CARMAN b. 2/14/1896
d. 1958	b. 1978	d. 1/29/1956	d. 2/10/1962
m. Pauline Foster (1881-1975)	m. Jesse L. Pryor (1886-1947)	m. (1) Minnie Schroeder (dec.)	m. Jean Boyd
			MARY BOYD m. Lundquist
JOHN ROBERT	MARY ALICE (1906-1947)	JANE ANN b. 9/29/1912	DAVID b. 1947
b. 9/21/1915	b. 1916 (?)	m. Vernon P. Dapper	b. 1953
m. Dolores Benedict	Unmarried	(div.)	m. Nancy M'illiss
			m. Stierley Dario
	3 children	No children	(div.)
			2 children
			1 child
			(div.)
WILLARD JACK	MARY ALICE (1906-1947)	JANE ANN b. 9/29/1912	BRIAN b. 1947
b. 2/8/1905	m. Albin Coughlin	m. Vernon P. Dapper	b. 1939
m. Frieda Hanssen	No children	(div.)	m. (1) Albert
b. 9/5/04			m. David
d. 5/3/81			m. Vom Steeg
m. (2) Crystal Mannes			(div.)
Carmen* (11-7-81)			2 children
			1 child
			(div.)
			m. (2) Ken- m. (2)
			neth
			Hirschler
			Nelson
			(div.)

* Widow of Francis F. Carman (See Table F)

Mr. W. B. Carman had information "from St. Michale-Zion German Church of Philadelphia as follows:

" #39 MARIA MARGARETHA Alterin, an orphan, 18 years old, moved with Mr. Kurman beyond Albany." ("in" is a common German suffix to denote a female, so her name was probably Maria Margaretha Alter) The same Journal, under date 2 April 1765 refers to the movement of five families "coming to say Farewell as they are moving from here to some new land on the border of the Province of New York," and on 3 April, refers to the examination and confirmation of a young woman, 18 years old, "as she is setting out on the journey tomorrow with the rest".

This is quoted from a letter from Mr. Carman of 15 February 1983.

This fact would appear to show the Tombstone at Iroquois correct. It reads:

Michael Carman
from Germany
1743 UEL
His Wife
Magdaline Alter
Their son
George Carman
1766-1857
and Wife
Catharine Shaver
1762-1841

William B. Carman
422 South Orange Grove Boulevard, Apt. 2
Pasadena, California 91105

31671 Crystal Sands Drive
Laguna Niguel, California 92677

Laguna Niguel
January 14, 1982

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Your very delightful and embarrassingly complementary letter of January 7 has been received. You are really getting an answer quicker than most of my correspondents, not only because of the letter's interest, but because we are going to Pasadena for ten days or so next week, and the typewriter cannot go with me. My handwriting is wholly illegible now due to age, physical weakness caused by a life of ill-living (now departed from--the ill-living I mean, not the life!) and a very serious case of emphysema costing me four tanks of oxygen each week! I cannot walk more than 100 yards and spend most of my time here at Laguna eating, sleeping, reading, and corresponding plus the television.

Our trip to our "other home" is quite customary, as we alternate between there and Laguna Niguel on a ten-day or two week basis, but it is more important at this time as we will welcome home our younger daughter's eldest boy who has spent six months of his junior college year on a European jaunt in which he combined travel with six weeks study at Oxford, a stay with an English family, and Christmas in Cornwall; I am sure he will have much to tell in the short time before he returns to school. His mother, our daughter Betty, lives with her second husband in Sierra Madre, not much more than 10 miles from our Pasadena residence; she has two more children and her husband has part-time custody of two of his own so we expect a busy week.

I hasten to answer your questions. No, the Mormons do not have "Goodly Heritage" but they DO have Yeoman's Service, along with the Los Angeles and New York Libraries, The Canadian archives, the United Loyalists Library at Toronto, and a host of other places. I also found out in Salt Lake about the quaint custom that group has of uniting in "holy matrimony" any number of long-dead couples of whom they happen to get wind; thus my Irish, tobacco-chewing, profane, horse-racing, criminal lawyer great uncle is now a Mormon together with my pious, distinguee, weddy-Episcopal (High) and beautiful great aunt--an event which will no doubt cause their respective dusts to quiver with righteous indignation. Who knows--I may get there too after the gift of Yeomans Rx Service.

I wish I could have a copy of "Goodly Heritage" for you, but that book was written more than 10 years ago for mainly, my own children, grandchildren, cousins and so forth.

I have no more extra copies left. It was primarily a tribute to my father and grandfather. The latter was one of the first settlers of Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, in 1879, and became the typical family doctor of song and story. He had an excellent education at McGill University (then the best medical school on the North American Continent) but expended all his services (and his life) in this little county seat town, which had about 2500 people in it when I was a boy and only about 5000 now. He died when I was about 8 but I remember him very well. My father was born there, the second of five children, and died at 53. Both of them served their community with such devotion and unselfishness that when they each respectively died, the mayor closed every business in town for the funerals, and published a moving proclamation about each. I copied the latter in A Goodly Heritage, and I have always considered that such a tribute to each of them (never repeated, I believe, again) was my greatest mark of distinction--far more of merit than my M.C.L.S. at Carleton and Harvard Law School, or my partnership in what was then and still is one of the largest and most prestigious law firms in the United States.

As I cannot send you a copy of Goodly Heritage, I will try to have not only the first 22 but the first 32 pages copied by my former secretary on one of those new-fangled quick duplicators, if that is possible, and send them to you some time in the future. But BE WARNED! I wrote that book when my study of the early family was scanty, and often wrong--Yeomans Service is much more detailed and accurate about the earliest 3 generations, and the last ten pages of the 32 I mentioned deal with my great grandfather, John Adam, the youngest of old Michael III's children. He was, of course, a brother of YOUR ancestor Peter, but as I have said before, I only trace one line, not, like Mrs. Kelly, everybody in Christendom or out of it that bears the name.

That brings up a good but true story. Some months ago, I read in the local (Laguna Niguel) paper of a wedding to be held at Westminster, a suburb in Orange County, where Laguna Niguel is located, in which the groom was named "Carman". Out of whim, I traced his family down through the telephone directory for Westminster, and called his father up. After introducing myself, I said I was working on a Carman book, and asked if by any chance any of his ancestors had come from Canada? He answered briefly but succinctly: No--Africa!" We did not try to trace our respective forbears any further.

To get a copy of "A Day at Crysler's Farm", an account of the famous battle, write the bookstore at Upper Canada Village, Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada. They have them for sale very cheap. And for a description of early life in the counties of Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry, I have an extra copy of a book by Edwin Guillet which I will mail you in the next day or so; it is very good on the style of life of our ancestors. Incidentally, Dr. Frank Forward, before his death sent me a paper manuscript entitled "A Picnic at

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Uncle Peter's: Named of the Carmans and their relatives that had a picnic at Uncle Peter's--August 15, 1871" and on that list is not only the six of the seven sons of Matthew Carman III, including of course Peter, but as Number 17 Hiram Carman, and as No. 42 by own grandfather "Brainerd Carman" preceded and followed (Nos. 40, 41, 43) by his brothers James and Ansel, and his sister Ella (Ellacif). Ansel's sons Arthur and Ralph are still living, I think, although the former (now in his 90s) is no longer able to talk, and probably not to think; furthermore two daughters of James are both living, one in Alexandria Va., and one in Salt Lake City, Utah; I havd sent each a copy of Yoemans Service and received nice notes in answer. Brainerd, the brother of those two ladies, died only a few years ago; I met the three of them at one of the ladies' daughters in Perris, Calif, about 8 or 9 years ago. Interestingly, James (son of John Adam, a and brother to my grandfather) named his first son after my grandfather, i.e. John Brainerd Carman. Of course all my own uncles and aunts are now dead and my generation is on its last legs! (I reprinted the Forward list as an appendix to Goodly Heritage.)

Your grandfather Peter Bertha was A FIRST COUSIN of my father, as you can see; however Peter was the eldest of Michael iii's children while John Adam, my father's grandfather, was the youngest. Just to show you how little most of us know or care about our forbears--I never knew my grandfather had a sister Ella (Ellacif) living in Iroquois though she did not die until 1959! By the way, John Adam who apparently had some money) gave to the Township of Matilda (later the Town of Iroquois) the money to build the first "grammaar (high) school", and my grandmother Alice Jane Coons distant ancestors (or their kin) Matthew and James Coons gave the land on which the school was built!

No, I never knew anyone among my relatives who gave me any information at all. By the time I took up any interest in it (1970) only my aunt Clare was left, and she was never very smart and a damned sight less by then. I wrote her and got a reply but it was of no use whatsoever. She died a few years ago. None of my cousins or thereafter knew a darned thing! and my own family never talked about it. Consequently I diligently searched for horse thieves, but the closest I could get was the indictment for treason I mention in the book, and the petition for welfare! However, I have 2 daughters and 9 grandchildren and 2 great-grandchildren, and while I really don't expect any traitors, once I die I think some of them will substitute the U.S. Government for their father and go on welfare! Nasty remark, isn't it, but "how sharper than a serpent's tooth, etc. etc.

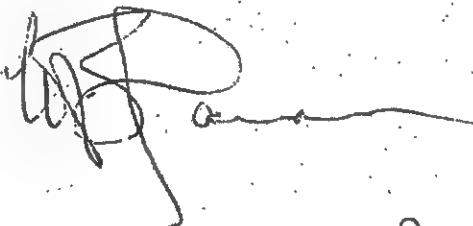
A very painful and odd

I have told my wife of close to 53 years (mirabile dictu all you of the modern generations!) to send all my papers on my death to Mrs. Mary Bartelt, R.R. 1st, Box 136, Appomattox, Virginia. She is a ~~daughter of mine~~ granddaughter of one of the two ladies I mentioned--the one who lives in Alexandria, Va. She writes me often and seems terribly interested, though I don't always agree with her assumptions; As a lawyer of more than 50 years, I am a worshipper of facts, not guesses, informed or otherwise. You might write her and if she doesn't want them you can have them; I am sure I will not need them either to help with my harp lessons, or with my pitchfork-sharpener, as the case may be. My own wife, assuming she outlives me as looks to be the case, both actuarially and physically, will know what I have, where my cousins and sub-cousins, and daughteres and other who may have extra copids of Goodly Heritage are. etc.

I am returning the postage order--I am not going to charge anything to anybody as interested as you, until I have to.

With kindest regards, I am

Your cousin too far removed, or something?



PS I thought a few copies of
Yesterdays Review, if you know any
of the friends who would like one.

P.S. I am enclosing a xerox copy of a little document that was among the papers from Iroquois that my Dada had saved. I have the original. I do not know who wrote this list but the "Uncle Peter" referred to, and who is No. 2 on the list, was my great-grandfather (my grandmother Forward's father) and John and Mrs. Forward were my grandfather and grandmother. Arthur Forward, No. 10, was my father who was then 10 years old.

An interesting aspect of the picnic was that the first seven people on the list are six brothers and a sister (Mrs. Bowen) all of whom were between 62 and 78 years old and most of whom lived another ten years or so ! Albert Carman, No. 32, was the first bishop of the Methodist Church in Canada - Albert College in Belleville is named after him.

The document is perhaps most interesting just at this time as it was just 100 years ago last week that the picnic took place at the old house in Iroquois which, of course, you know. The surroundings have changed a lot in a hundred years but the old house still is much the same as it must have been at that time.

I am not sure but I think that the Forward's were living with Grandfather Peter in the house by 1871 as my great grandmother had died not long after my grandmother was born (1838) and I rather suspect that they moved in when my father was eight or nine years old.

F.A.F.
August 21, 1971.

Handwritten note: "Handed from [unclear]"

WILLIAM B. CARMAN
422 SOUTH ORANGE GROVE BOULEVARD, APT. 2
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91103

21671 CRYSTAL SANDS DRIVE
LAGUNA NIGUEL, CALIFORNIA 92677

Lafuna Niguel
March 6, 1983

Laguna Niguel
March 6, 1983

Dear Mrs Mathewson:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of "Yeoman's Service" which I hope you will again enjoy and pass on to the next generation as a "starter".

I have not been able to make arrangements yet for the pages of "A Goodly Heritage", but you won't miss much, altho I will try further to procure them for you.

I received a delightful letter from your sister Mrs. Eleanor Smith, and have replied. My own "pen-pal" correspondent, Mrs. Roger Bartelt of RR 1, Box 136, Appomattox, Virginia, (who is a daughter of my grandfather's elder brother's granddaughter) (What a mix-up) has done a great deal of work. However as I have told her she has had no legal training and grasps at almost impossible suppositions as facts. HOWEVER, in a letter of February 6 she (I think) came up with something from Pennsylvania in the church records. It seems that five families moved from Pennsylvania into the "border country" (read Indian or Iroquois tribe border) and know; one of these families was the Koch family which was, of course, very good friends of the Kirrons, Kurmans, what have you as shown by the sponsorship of their first child according to Pa. Church records.

The fascinating thing is that her searcher who has charge of the St. Michael-Zion German church records of the 1760s, and he has found an entry as follows: #39 Marie MARGARETHA Alterin, an orphan, 18 years old, moved with Mr. Kurman beyond Albany AND on April 3, 1865, the church records show that the pastor examined, confirmed and gave Holy Communion to a woman eighteen years old as she is setting out on the journey ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ tomorrow with the rest".

I think this is a really good guess as to who was the wife of Michael II, the soldier, which my book never found. "Alterin" is the German femining article (See Geylerin for Michael I's wife whose name was Geyler". My best guess is that Margaretha went with Michael Sr. and his family, that shortly she married young Michael (II) and bore him 6 children, and married and died I know not where. The pyramidal stone in the ^{in Drogen} _{Carmen} Anglican cemetery refers to "Michael Kehl b. 1943 from Kehl, and his wife "Magdalena Alter". I thought I was wrong because his mother's name was Magdalina Walter, but where the mistake came was in referring to his WIFE as Magdalena whereas she is always called Margaretha in the Canadian records. That would make the name ALZER have some meaning --I supposed it was an error for Walter, and discover the missing wife to be the little orphan Maria MARGARETHA ALZER. Anyway, Mrs. Lartelt is hot on the trail and if she proves the case out will send out a half-page correction to the addressees of Yeoman's Service. If I have not written your sister (and my correspondence fills a big envelope and I have not been too well) pl please pass this on.

I'll try to keep you informed and work on the pages

my old book. At any rate, the missing Margaretha seems to be rising on the horizon at least!

The law was damned good to me; especially the pension deal; it set in a cost-of-living element and my monthly pension in 1970 of \$2900 went up to \$6200 last year! And we old farts don't spend much, except on children, grandchildren, step grandchildren, and great grandchildren, without even count of other company (read relatives) in youth as the Bard might have said. I spent 40 years at it and finished up a partner for the last 30, with the firm now numbering about 275. I went last week to the 89th birthday party of the man who recruited me at Harvard in 1926 AND EXCEPT for a semi-senile man he and I are the oldest people to have been in the firm when I came. Just imagine what this state was like in 1929 and then think that ^{our} then senior partner had come to Los Angeles as a boy of 10 in 1869! I knew him well and did most of his law work for his last ten years.

No more reminiscing but much regards to you.

